The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,355 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1885.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

TEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885.
S. Chusan	4509	800	H. Wyatt	24th April.
M. Siam	3061	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
M. Malwa	2949	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th "
" Assam	3626	160	S. F. Cole	15th "
L. Varona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd "
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	28th May.
" Venetia	2726	500	A. S. Daniell	2nd June.
" Gwalior	2783	500	C. Harris	9th "
L. Thames	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigheil	23rd "
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the 800 H.P. passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H. P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BRINDISI	3342. 360	I. Hooves	1st May.
ANCONA	3188. 640	H. G. Murray	15th "
RAVENNA	3472 700	E. Stewart	29th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	3053 700	A. G. Stead	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates by all vessels, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; all return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained whereby passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON about every four weeks (subject to alterations), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 2 days.

Fares to London, by the sea route or per Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 480, Second Class, Rs. 320.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 28th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 350, Rs. 310, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the oldest allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st May 1885.
CHINA	5,000 550	1st June "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
MERIDIA	G. Rogusin	3,500 550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,000 600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000 600	2nd July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000 600	29th April

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bontinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 4 0
" SUEZ ..... " 300 } wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bassoon House, 39, Cumballa Hill.

April 13, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY OF KHIOS, 3,245 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 30th April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Bath Cabins, pantry, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This boat is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700 400	2nd May.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700 400	to follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN FORBES	2,550	J. A. Guard	28th Apl.
" MACDONALD	2,813	W. Miller	6th May
" MUNROE	2,107	H. H. Petteley	16th "
" CAMERON	2,423	J. R. Rawlay	29th "
" MAGGREGOR	2,936	W. M'Allister	6th June.
" DRUMMOND	2,922	A. Campbell	16th "
" SINCLAIR	2,922	G. E. Harley	29th "
OGILVIE	2,925	G. Nelson	6th July.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

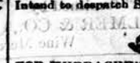
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarol, Porebunder, and Okha Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kaie and Busreh, in the forenoon of any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, 21st April, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 17th April, 1885. Agents.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

ITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price Rs. 300.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA, Captain ABBAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

AUSTRALASIAN (s.s.), 3,700 ton, will SAIL FOR LONDON direct on or about 29th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for first class passengers and carries a properly qualified Surgeon.

Passage Money ..... Rs. 450

The steamer is now lying in the stream where she can be seen.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	2nd May
s.s. BRITANNIA	3089	480	F. Blight	17th "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th "
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	h
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3646	480	W. S. Young	h
s.s. VICTORIA	3567	480	Wm. Russell	h
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	h

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in blooms or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—		
Plain Brown ..... from	7 8 to	11 0
Fancy Colours ..... "	10 8 to	24 0
Fancy Stripes ..... "	9 8 to	20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White ..... "	13 8 to	15 8
Fancy Colours ..... "	16 8 to	25 0
Fancy Stripes ..... "	17 0 to	25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours ..... "	11 0 to	23 8
Fancy Stripes ..... "	14 8 to	25 0
HAND KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool ..... "	16 0	

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze half sleeves	" 22 8 to	26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	" 35 0 to	40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	" 48 0 to	58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves ...	" 67 0 to	90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	" 54 0 to	72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	" 60 0 to	84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)	" 43 0 to	60 0
Gauze Pants	" 43 0 to	60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	" 67 0 to	90 0
Stout White Merino Pants ...	" 70 0 to	85 0
Stout Sheets and Lambswool Pants	" 70 0 to	85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Allahabad, Calcutta, Quetta, and Commissariat Storekeeper-General, at Bombay, at NOON of the 27th April, 1885, for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department, Quetta District, of 2,600 HOGSHEADS of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR, in wood, for five years from 1st April, 1886.

The malt liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the Quetta District direct by the Contractor. The cost per hogshead of malt liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.

Persons desirous of offering for the supply should send with their Tender a sample of the malt liquor of gravity specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 26th February, 1885, when they will be opened in the abovenamed Offices and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the above offices, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require, also the conditions the Tenderers will have to abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tenders.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury Receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.

No earnest-money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tenders must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000

In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1885.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs; purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading House in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Bracelets	Ladies' Chains	Pen and Pencil Cases
Brooches	Ladies' Collarettes	Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.
Brooch Pendants and Earrings	Ladies' Jewelled Rings	Scarf Pins
Cigar Cutters	Ladies' Necklets	Sleeve Links
Crosses	Lockets and Earrings	Solitaires
Demi Suites	Lockets	Studs and Links
Earrings	Masonic Charms	Thimbles
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	Mourning Rings	Trinkets
Jewelled Pencil Cases	Necklets	Wedding Rings

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Ring, Bells, and Whistles	Cigarette Cases	Salvers
Card Cases	Goblets and Beer Mugs	Sugar Basins
Christening Presents	Napkin Rings	Tea and Coffee Services
Cigar Cases	Salt Cellars	Tea Spoons

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Beer Jugs and Mugs	Entrée Dishes	Pickle Prongs or Forks
Biscuit Boxes	Epergnes	Salad Bowls and Servers
Brandy and Sodawater Frames	Ewers	Salt Cellars
British Oak Ware	Fish Knives and Carvers	Salvers
Butter Dishes and Coolers	Flower and Fruit Stands	Sardine Boxes
Cabinet Dessert Sets	Goblets and Golf Cups	Side Dishes
Cake Baskets	Ice Claws and Tongs	Sodawater Frames
Candlesticks	Ice Jelly and Custard Frames	Spirit and Liqueur Frames
Carlton Cruets	Ice Jugs and Pails	Sugar Baskets
Champagne Buckets	Ice Water Urns	Sugar and Cream Frames
Cheese Scoops	Jam and Marmalade Jars	Tankards
Chutney and Soy Frames	Liqueur Frames	Tantalus Liquor Frames
Cigar Lamps	Luncheon Trays	Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes
Claret Jugs	Majolica Ware	Tea Caddies
Cruet Frames	Marmalade and Preserve Stands	Tea and Coffee Services
Crumb Scoops	Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	Tilting Sets
Dessert Fruit Spoons	Toast Racks	
Dessert Stands	Muffineers	Tripartite Vegetable Dishes
Dinner Cruets	Napkin Rings	Worcester Ware
Doulton Ware	Nut Crackers	
Egg Frames	Oil and Vinegar Frames	

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums	Fans and Fan-holders	Photograph Frames
Algerian Marble Photo. Frames	Fitted Bags, all kinds	Pincushions
Aneroid Barometers	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	Pocket Letter Cases
Ash Trays	Glove Stretchers	Purses
Barometers	Housewives	Scrap Books
Binocular Glasses	Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	Sets of Scissors
Blotting Books and Cases	Jewel Cases	Smokers' Companions
Cabinet Photo. Frames	Ladies' Etui	Tantalus Perfume Cases
Card Cases and Trays	Ladies' Hand Bags	Telescopes
Carriage Clocks	Ladies' Waist Belts	Travelling Bags all kinds
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	Memo. Books and Letter Cases	Travelling Spirit Flasks
Combined Desks and Work Case	Necessaries, Etui, &c	Watch Stands
Dress Holders	Official Writing and Letter Cases	Work Boxes and Baskets
Dressing Cases and Bags	Pen Trays	Writing Cases and Desks
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	Perfume Cases	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
THE DRUG, DISPENSING AND MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS

are under the supervision of duly qualified European Chemists, and are replete with a stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, HOSPITAL REQUISITES, SICK ROOM and NURSERY WANTS, ARTICLES of the TOILET, &c.

THE STORE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS

are under the management of thoroughly experienced European Warehousemen, and have an extensive and varied Stock of

OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,
SMOKERS REQUISITES,
STATIONERY AND HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, SILVER,
ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
&c., &c., &c.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT,

Contains the most choice and varied selection of
CHAMPAGNES, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MOSELLES, CLARETS, PORTS, SHERRIES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, GINS, RUM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, BEERS (German and English), STOUT, &c.

THE GYMKHANA KIT DEPARTMENT

Has a superior stock of
LAWN-TENNIS BATS and BALLS from F. H. AYRES.
RACQUET KIT from T. H. PROSSER & SONS.
CORBETT'S CELEBRATED CRICKET BATS.
POLO, GOLF, CRICKET,
BOXING, FENCING, FOOTBALL, and QUOIT KITS,
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, DRAUGHTS, CRIBBAGE BOARDS, &c., from BEST MAKERS.
THE MOST APPROVED REQUIREMENTS FOR FISHING,

Priced lists on application.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
17, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
"TEMPLE HOUSE," ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

VERY SUPERIOR ALL NEW GOODS.
EXTRA LIGHT, from 4 ozs. only. FELT HATS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES, Rs 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Net Per doz. Rs.		Net Per doz. Rs.
23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...		23
Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.		
23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...		23
Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.		
23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...		23
Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.		
23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...		23
Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whisky Peg!"		
23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...		23
Is always of uniform quality.		
23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...		23

Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer s a ding.
H. F. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
L. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D. Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOERNES Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	„ 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	„ 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c	„ 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c	„ 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	„ 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

FOR the Simla Municipality, a CONSERVANCY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the SECRETARY, Simla Municipal Committee, before 27th April.

By order,
H. B. GOAD,
Secretary.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

THE first-class steam yacht "CELIA" to be SOLD as she now lies off Apollo-bunder.

The engines have just been overhauled and everything is in first-class working order. She was built by Messrs. Watkins in 1882 and the engines are by Messrs. Day Summers and Co., of Southampton.

The following are the dimensions:—
Length over all of 9"; Beam 9' 9"
Depth feet 8; Indicate H. P. 60.

She is fitted with saloon and sleeping accommodation, and is well suited for cruising round the coast.

Also a small steam gig, which also lies off Apollo-bunder, and of which the following are the dimensions:—
Length 18' 9".
Breadth 4' 3".
Depth 2'

Any further information can be obtained on application to Mr. BURJORJEE SHAPOORJEE DESAI, No. 5, Agiary Lane, Bahaikot, Bombay

Offers are to be made to the undersigned before the 1st of May, 1885.

T. A. PURANDHARI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud, 7th April, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Six Lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard Samples with Templet or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1885

FOR SALE AT NAGPUR C. P.

A LARGE SIZE Broadwood Boudoir grand PIANO, specially selected for India in capital order, with stained case, leather cover, and outer dark green crewel worked cover, Turning, Key, Insulators, Piano Stool and handsome black and gold canterbury, cost over Rs. 1,300 when imported, will be delivered free at Jubbulpore Station at purchasers risk Price, Rs. 650.

An ornamental treating Lathe by Holtzapffel's centers, 3' 6" bed, with compound slide rest, a very large number of chucks, tools, and accessories, list on application. Price, Rs. 250.

A very handsome north C. B. Horse, dark brown; black points, 15-3, age 12 off, has been ridden to pig, very safe over bed ground, jumps well, a perfect lady's horse, has been ridden on parade, and goes well in single harness. Price, Rs. 275.

A Bay C. B. gelding, 14-2, age 8 off, very handsome and showy mover, perfect temper, very fast in single harness, and would make a good saddle horse for a light weight. Price, Rs. 250.

Apply to Hon'ble L. M. St. CLAIR, Nagpur, or to Dr. KIRK, Jubbulpur.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING AT 9.

ARENIC NOVELTIES of a FIRST CLASS NATURE will be INTRODUCED as usual.

EMBRACE OPPORTUNITY, as the SEASON will be SHORT and PROGRAMMES CANNOT BE REPEATED.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

AND WITNESS THE

GRANDEST PERFORMANCE

EVER BROUGHT TO YOUR THRESHOLDS and at PRICES WITHIN the REACH of the SLENDEREST PURSE.

CHILDREN, HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold four	Rs.	16
First Grand Circle Chairs	,,	3
Family Circle Chairs	,,	2
Parquette	,,	1
Gallery	As.	8

Children half price to all parts of the house.

MATINEES

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Box office open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
Box seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ANNA WILSON, Directress.

N.B.—All accounts against the Circus to be presented every Monday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant. Tenders for the supply during the month of May, of 30 tons each.

1" by 9" or 5" by 18 ft. and upwards.
1½" by 9" or 11" by 18 ft. and upwards.
Teakwood Roof Boards.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th April, 1885.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ASIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1885.

BOUND VOLUMES OF PERIODICALS.

Young Ladies' Journal, Vols. 22 and 23, each	Rs.	4 12
English Illustrated Magazine, 1884	,,	4 12
Bow Bells, Vols. 39, 40, and 41 each	,,	3 4
Family Herald, Vols. 51, 52, and 53, each	,,	3 0

COOPER, MADON & CO., mited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT SEASON, 1885.

OWING to the VERY HOT SEASON we are now offering to the public a selection of heavily plated, china-lined ICE WATER PITCHERS at the following prices, subject to a very liberal discount for cash.

PRICES.

Rs. 36-4, 38-12, 45, 52-8, 61-4, 76-4, and 80.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PEN-HOLDER.
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use, the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which, of course, not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen ..... Rs. 2 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY
FOR HANDKERCHIEF.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER.
Ans. 12, Re. 1, Rs. 2.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Extra Superior	Rs. 1	4	Rs. 15	0 per doz.
Superior	,, 1	0	,, 12	0 ,,
Wicker bottle, superior	,, 3	0	,, 33	0 ,,
,, ,, medium	,, 0	12	,, 8	0 ,,
,, ,, small	,, 0	6	,, 5	8 ,,
Ordinary Quality	,, 0	4	,, 2	4 ,,

ROGER AND GALLET'S.

Aqua Delicious	Rs. 1	4	Rs. 14	0
Lotion Vegetale, Violette	,, 1	4	,, 14	0
,, ,, Foin Nouveau	,, 1	4	,, 14	0
,, ,, Opoponax	,, 1	4	,, 14	0
,, ,, Jockey Club	,, 1	4	,, 14	0
,, ,, Rose	,, 1	4	,, 14	0
Vinaigre De Toilette	,, 1	0	,, 11	0

ORIGINAL FLORIDA WATER,
Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

Aqua di Felsina	Ans. 14
Eau de Quinine	Re. 1 0
Rowland's Kalydor	Rs. 2 10
,, Macassar Oil	,, 3 4
,,	,, 1 12

PERFUMES FOR HANDKERCHIEF
By the following Celebrated Makers:—
THE ROYAL PERFUMERY CO., Ld,
SMYTH AND NEPHEW.
LUNDBORG OF AMERICA.
VIOLET OF PARIS.
LUBIN OF PARIS.
J. & E. ATKINSON.
JOHN GOSNELL & Co.
PIESSE & LUBIN.

ED PINAUD'S
COSMETIQUE.
CREME MARQUISE.
A. L'HELIOTROPE, MOUSSELINE.

PUFF AND POWDER BOXES.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
J. GOSNELL'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE,
FLAGRANT FLORINE—Liquid.
Do. do. —Powder.
MILK OF ROSES.
GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SKINNY MEN.
Wells' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor
Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. Mr. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 21st APRIL.
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ON RECORD.

The Grand Audience of last night were simply delighted. Opera Bouffe as performed by this Company is a decided triumph.

Bombay has given its decision that Opera Bouffe is after all the most genuine and enjoyable recreation for pleasure-seekers.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
THE SPARKLING MUSICAL VAUDEVILLE,
THE "LOAN OF A LOVER,"
To be followed by Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
In which all the Favourites will appear.
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
PRICES AS USUAL.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,
Comic Opera,
UP THE RIVER & CINDERELLA.

H.H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BeTWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S.S. AKOLA, Capt. Sachan, will leave this for Zanzibar direct on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57. Agent.

MINNESINGERS.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana pavilion, Fort, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., commencing at 9-30. Members and Honorary members can obtain tickets on application to the Honorary Secretary, G. W. Koughton, 5, Church Lane.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, for six months, a well furnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, sea side. For rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "THE FOLLY," "KEEP-SAKE" and "BARK COTTAGE" at Matheran. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1884, and the Report of the Directors for the same period.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Mg. Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, April 20, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

I. Demolition of Fort George.
II. Removal of stones and debris to sites of Batteries.
III. Construction of Concrete and masonry Emplacements, Magazines, &c., at Batteries.

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon, on the 30th April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. , and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 20th April, 1885.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
KALBADEVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	As.	Postage, As.
Story on the Bills of Exchange	15	12	16 8
,, on Equity Pleadings	15	12	16 8
,, on Promissory Notes	15	12	16 8
,, on Conflict of Laws	18	0	18 12
Daniel's Chancery Forms and Precedents, &c., 3rd edn.	21	0	22 4
Taylor on Evidence, 2 vols	37	8	39 0
Theobald's, on the Law of Wills	12	0	12 12
Steel's Law and Customs of Hindoo Castes	10	8	11 4
Ballnie's Mahomedan Law, 2 vols	24	0	25 8
Collett on injunction	3	8	4 0
Baldwin's Law of Bankruptcy	4	8	5 0
Lord Erskine's Speeches	4	8	5 0
Cogolan's Hindoo Law Cases	5	0	5 8
Scott's Costs in the High Court of Justice, &c.	13	8	13 8
Pollock's Digest on the Law of Partnership	4	4	4 8
Chitty's Forms of Practical Proceedings	19	0	19 12
Thompson's Manual of Hindoo Law	6	8	6 12
Bombay Code of Acts, &c., Regulations from 1867 to 1880, 3 vols	65	0	67 8
Collett on Specific Relief Act 1877	8	12	9 2
Anson's Law of Contract	5	4	5 10
Maine's Early Law and Customs	5	4	5 10
Kerr on Injunction	16	0	16 12
Smith's Law of Contract	10	8	10 14
Mosley's Concise Law Dictionary	10	0	10 8
Stephen's Digest of the Law of Criminal Procedure	6	4	6 8
Wheaton's International Law	15	0	15 12
West and Buhler's Hindoo Law in 1 vol	18	8	19 8
,, ,, bound in two vols	20	0	21 0
Beeton's Every body's Lawyer	3	12	4 8
Curiosities of Law and Lawyer	3	12	4 0

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

REQUIRED BY THE KAIRA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

ONE OVERSEER on Rs. 100 per mensem, inclusive of all allowances, who has passed the Overseer's examination at the Poona Engineering or other similar College.

Also four SUB-OVERSEERS, who have passed the Sub-overseer's examination, Public Works Department. Pay according to qualifications. Knowledge of Guzerati essential.

Applications with testimonials to be sent to the President, Kaira, before the 30th instant.

A. H. SPRY,
President, District Local Board, Kaira.
Camp Anand, 16th April, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are first-class prize winners in all great exhibitions. Latest triumph—London Health Exhibition. Gold Medal, 1884. On cost or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Oak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

JUST RECEIVED REVOLVING BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

AN excellent English BROUGHAM, very light and of the best shape, at Lieut.-Colonel Coles's auction, 5, Marine Lines.

AUCTION SALE of machinery belonging to the estate of Mr. James Hapty, at the East India Flour Mills, Falkland-road, to-day, at 2 p.m.

ROEDERER, Perrier Jouet, Moet and Chandon, Clicquot, Still Sillery, Ubert, Heidsiek, and Mumm, obtainable from PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a Private European Family. Address T. L., care of this paper.

COMBINATION BISCUIT, 2 lb tins, annas 12. Morton's Jams, assorted, Rs. 3-10 per doz. Other stores very cheap. Send for price list.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENTS WHITE SWEDE GLOVES for evening dress as now universally worn at home, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora, formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patel, Bank of Bombay.

ON VIEW, Lieut.-Colonel Coles's valuable household furniture, piano, Singh-built victoria, horses, tent, &c., to be sold to-morrow, Wednesday, the 22nd, at 9-30 a.m. Marine Lines.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.—FOR SALE, bay arab, 14-1, age 6, perfectly quiet on parade, believed sound, and carries a lady. Apply Captain Young, Poona Horse, Victoria Hotel.

FOR SALE, a Victoria, Austrian spring cushions, very fashionable, price Rs. 600. A pair of chestnut Arab horses, 15-1, age 7 and 8, Rs. 1,000. A set of Double Harness (English) Rs. 175.—Apply to Lieut. Col. Birch, 6, Marine Lines.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a WOMAN to attend an invalid lady on board a steamer to Liverpool. A FREE PASSAGE offered for the services. Good references required. Apply to Rev. E. S. Hume, American Mission, Byculla.

FOR SALE, at Poona, 1, Bay Persian Horse, 14-3, aged 6 yrs., fit for anything, and believed sound. 2, Grey Arab gelding, 14-1, aged 7, has been ridden on parade and driven in harness, believed sound, Rs. 600. Apply to Major HUTCHINSON, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Poona.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW WEST, BOMBAY.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARCE'S, Apollo-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zorrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED, must be energetic and thoroughly efficient. Apply TREASURER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Monsebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses for the monsoon, and to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. EDWARDES & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

IF you wish to have correct time, get your Watches and Clocks repaired at KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Gundavilla, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Poonawar Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATH.—Pure, fresh, shallow waters. A good opportunity for beginners.—NASERWANJI H. PATEL, Hony. Secretary.

TO LET at Matheran for the season the "GARBUT HALL," nicely laid out garden and furnished. For rent, &c., apply to Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Elphinstone Circle.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE, for a short time only. Great reduction in prices, about 10 to 4 per cent. for cash only. GO TO Y. A. LAUKA & Co., General Outfitters, &c., No. 11, Hummum-street.

ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON for Ladies and Gentlemen is now re-opened under the management of an experienced hair-dresser, who formerly acted in that capacity to Karl Dufferin.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

HARMONIUMS, in solid walnut polished cases, 3 octaves, rich tone, double bellows, well-finished throughout. Rs. 100; with 3 stops Rs. 125; with 7 stops, Rs. 150.—Organs with knee swell, very mellow-toned, Rs. 125.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

MRS. J. TATE, qualified Midwife and monthly Nurse, will attend Ladies at Mahableshwar (for Rs. 150 per month, free of travelling expenses). References to several well known ladies whose addresses may be had on application. Address—POST OFFICE, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Slotter's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Craddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, 8 for Re. 1 DRIED COD FISH 8 annas per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 250.0.0 cubic feet LIME KUNKUR to the Chanjgut Taluk Works, Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District. Persons wishing to tender may obtain full information from the undersigned on payment of the sum of Re. 10.

R. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh.
Malegaon, 15th April, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for REMOVING the SURPLUS EXCAVATED MATERIAL from Clerk-road (near G. I. P. Railway Level crossing) and from Parel-Road (Bhendi Bazar) to that portion of Ripon-Road which lies between the central station on the Flats and the compound of the Hindustan Mill.

The total quantity of earth to be removed is 500 cubic brass (more or less) and it must be removed as the works proceed and as the Executive Engineer may direct.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts shewing that the sum of Rs. 100 has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to R. G. E. Olivant, Esquire, C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 15th April, 1885.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites Tenders for works in the construction of night soil Depôts at Girgaum and Kamatipura.

The drawings can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained on payment of Re. 10 printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising:—

1. Articles of Agreement. 2. Specification. 3. Bills of Quantities. 4 Schedule of Rates. 5. Form of Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing the sum of Rs. 700 in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to R. G. C. Olivant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 18th April, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of JEWELLERY, fancy articles, writing materials, Indian engraved works, cigar cases, pipes, toys, color boxes, dressing cases, photo frames, scrap books, magic lantern, office and shop furniture, treasury safe, pictures, sealing press, concertinas, steel daggers, assortment of Trichi cigars, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of John Robert Bharre, formerly traded as cigar merchant under the name of Bharre and Arlam and as tailor and milliner under the name of Joseph and Mary Bharre latterly as house agent and broker under the name of James May and Co., and also as general merchants and commission agents under the name of Bharre and Co., insolvents. The undersigned will sell by Public Auction all the above stock at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1-30 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st April, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases ladies' white handkerchiefs.
2 ,, colored shawls.
5 ,, colored prints.
5 ,, white shirtings.
5 ,, ducks.
7 bales grey dhooties.
5 ,, T cloth
7 cases orange and pink color.
6 bales printing papers.

On account of the concerned,
1 case crackers ex s.s. "Adowa."
F C—1 bale papers ex s.s. "Siam."
On account of the underwriters.
ex s.s. "Rickstra."
C M K—19 Bags S W D china sugar.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 21st April, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... 83,300,000
RESERVE FUND ... 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—58, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the World.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, and remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. do. do.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and the Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY exists in the office of Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a CLERK on Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem. No one need apply who has not had considerable experience in working the various Military Regulations.

EDUCATION, ENGLAND.—HOME for INDIAN CHILDREN, highly recommended. Superior instruction. Special care with home comforts. Terms, inclusive, 80 to 120 guineas. Miss A. KELLAND, Oakwood House, Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.
Do. 40 do. ,, ,,	750
Do. for 5 arc lights 2,000 Candles each. ,,	1,250
Do. 5 do. 800 do. ,, ,,	1,400
Do. 20 do. 800 do. ,, ,,	4,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLES, LAMPS and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIRTOOLA,
No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat store-Keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at the Executive Commissariat Offices, Kurrachee, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for General Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for the year 1885-86, which they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-Keeper General, Bombay	Cotton Suttrungees of good quality as per minster under schedule No. 33.
Poona	
Ahmedabad	Cotton sheets of good quality as per minster under schedule No. 31.
Kurrachee	
Mhow	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipts, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 19th March, 1885

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Kurrachee, and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	
Poona	
Ahmednuggur	
Deesa	Cotton Suttrungees, under Schedule No. 33.
Ahmedabad	
Mhow	Cotton Sheets, under Schedule No. 20.
Neemuch	
Nasirabad	
Kurrachee	
Hyderabad	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN,—Colonel
For Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10 March 1885.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flies Quickly.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEA ING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GERMAN BEER
FROM THE FRANKFORT BREWERY COMPANY.
Orders now being registered from shipment landing.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTS Under Orders for QUETTA can obtain our Wines and Spirits from our Agents there, Messrs. H. BALDWIN & Co.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Dhil-sheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leubfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Maddira, superior	29 0	..
Dinner sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 3rd April. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J W Hutchinson	Mr J Johnston
Mr John Marr	Mr W Torris
Mr J Andrews	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr H E James	Mr L de Brists

FROM VENICE.

Mr Gonne	Dr Poller

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Bolleau	Capt E Barclay
Mr P Wilson	Lieut-Col North
Rev Dalgardo	Capt J Campbell
Mr G Bull	Capt P Wheeler
Mr H Reynolds	Capt F Boisaut
Mr Roy	Surg-Maj McDonald
Mr Windridge	Maj S Shepherd
The Burmese Embassy	Maj G Beresford
Major Hutchinson	Maj C Hughes
Capt A H Macentire	Lieut Quintin
Capt Maj Cresnage	Lieut Ramsay
Col Fitzugh	Capt Tomashy
Lieut-Col Brown	Lieut Rodwell
Major Money	Lieut Twigg
Lieut-Col Senior	Maj S Lambert
Capt Weatherhall	Maj Erskine
Major Hume	Maj R Price
Lieut-Col Cologan	Surgn N Cowey
Col Hanna	Capt Pusey
Col Battye	Capt H A Vincent
Lieut-Col Browne	Capt Radcliffe
Col F Rideout	Lieut Hunter
Lieut-Col Collis	Maj C Hay
Lieut-Col Ward	Major F Blanchard
Col Bell	Major C Hall
Capt Hogge	Lieut Lanit
Lieut-Col Jackson	Lieut Wilmot
Lieut-Col de L Woodbridge	Lieut W Marshall
Surg-Maj Paterson	Lieut E Robertson
Maj G Jackson	Surgn J Lentas
Capt G Davison	Major W B Alsbabio
Maj Pyce	Lieut E Taylor
Col H Rowland	Lieut O'Brien
Col F Humphrey	Lieut F Hutchinson
Lieut-Col Sandwith	Capt L Heath

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Menzal	Major-Genl Sims
Mr Elias	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH MARCH TO 3RD APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle on Monday for Portsmouth, where they embarked on the Royal yacht. On Tuesday morning the vessel proceeded to Cherbourg, whence Her Majesty continued her journey to Aix les Baine.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House on Tuesday for Sandringham.

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday presided at the 63rd meeting of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers, except Earl Spencer, were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Earl Granville, in reply to a question from Lord Salisbury, said that the Government had not withdrawn from its policy, which was that of both parties, on the Afghan question. No reply had yet been received from the Russian Government to the last communication from Her Majesty's Government. In answer to the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville said the Afghan advance to Penjdeh had been made before Sir P. Lumsden's arrival on the frontier.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord Hartington said, in reply to a question, that there had undoubtedly been a surprise on the zariba, near Suakim, on Sunday last, and explanations had been called for. The adjourned debate on the International Egyptian agreement was resumed by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and was continued by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, Sir S. Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other speakers. On a division the resolution sanctioning the agreement was carried by 294 to 246. On Monday the Attorney-General, in answer to a question, said that a local ordinance had been passed, authorizing the Governor of Gibraltar to detain Zebehr Pasha. The Irish members made a sharp attack on Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in relation to the dismissal of Inspector Murphy from the Irish police. At the morning sitting on Tuesday, Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the Government had protested against the French declaration of rice as contraband of war. Lord Hartington, replying to a question from Sir S. Northcote, said it would be prejudicial to the public interest to make any statement concerning the communications passing between England and Russia. Some discussion followed on the Afghan and Egyptian questions. In the evening a debate on the administration of justice in Ireland occupied some time, and the House then adjourned until April 9.

Both Houses of Parliament met on Saturday for a short time, and the Royal assent was given to a number of Bills.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to Brighton during the Easter recess.

Mr. Goschen, M. P., has accepted the invitation to become a candidate for the north-east division of Edinburgh at the next election.

The Prince of Wales, on Monday, presided at a meeting held at Marlborough House of the Royal Commissioners for promoting the Indian and Colonial Exhibition next year.

The Empress of Austria, who has been making a short visit to the English south coast, left Dover on Tuesday for Brighton, whence Her Majesty proceeded to Flushing, *en route* for Heidelberg.

Great activity prevails in the various dockyards. Additional workmen have been engaged, and the hours of working have been extended. Several of the largest steamers employed on the Atlantic service have been hired or purchased by the Government, with the object of their being converted, if necessary, into cruisers.

Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, left London on Tuesday for Paris.

The Bishop of Petersborough is again seriously ill.

The annual Universities boat race was rowed on Saturday, when Oxford won by two lengths.

The prisoners Cunningham and Burton, charged with causing dynamite explosions at the Tower of London and in Westminster-hall, were fully committed for trial on Friday last.

A man employed at a spinning mill at Leicester was killed on Saturday, being caught by the shafting of rapidly-revolving machinery.

Mrs. Weldon was convicted on Monday at the Central Criminal Court with publishing a libel on M. Riviere, and she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

OBITUARY.—Capt. G. B. Hobson, Ben. Ret.; Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals; G. Pearse, M. D., Mad. Regt.; Capt. A. Baker, late Master Attendant, Calcutta; Earl Cairns; Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H. Freeling, Bart.; Mr. A. Ker, late judge of Jamaica.

Although the terms of the Russian reply to the communications from the British Government are not known, it is stated that it is conceived in a conciliatory spirit, and in St. Petersburg, as also in some central capitals, there is a strong belief that the danger of war has been averted.

The Ameer of Afghanistan reached Rawul Pindi on Tuesday, and was received with great military honours. The Ameer paid a private visit to the Viceroy in the evening, but in consequence of continuous heavy rain the Durbar has been postponed.

The Duke of Connaught, who has been appointed to the command of a division of the frontier force, and the Duchess have arrived at Rawul Pindi.

The report that Osman Digma has been deserted by most of his followers is believed to be true. The general advance of the troops from Suakim was to have been made yesterday, but it was deferred until to-day. The Arabs were found in great force at Tamai yesterday.

Lord Wolseley has been ordered by the Government to return to Cairo, whence, it is expected he will proceed to Suakim.

A telegram received in Paris on Sunday stated that General Negrier had been compelled to retire from Langson before a numerically superior force of Chinese. This bad news had the effect of causing the immediate downfall of the Ferry Ministry, whose demand of a credit of 8,000,000 sterling was referred to the Committee. On Tuesday the Committee recommended a temporary credit of 2,000,000 sterling, which was agreed to both by the Chamber and the Senate.

President Grevy invited M. de Freycinet to form a Cabinet, but it is not expected that he will be able to do so.

Telegrams from Hanoi state that the position of the French troops is secure, but that considerable reinforcements are urgently needed. A force of 8,000 infantry and six batteries of artillery has been ordered to leave France immediately for Tongking. The demand for the despatch of 50,000 men is to be submitted to the Chamber.

The signature of the Sultan to the Egyptian Agreement is stated to have been given only after great pressure from the Powers, especially from Great Britain. The Porte is understood to contemplate sending a protest to the Powers against certain points in the Agreement.

The 70th birthday of Prince Bismarck was celebrated yesterday throughout Germany. All the newspapers recognize his great services to the country.

Further arrests of suspected anarchists have been made in Switzerland.

The outbreak of the half-breeds in Northern Canada has become more threatening, many of the Indian tribes having joined the rebels. A military force has been sent to the disturbed region.

The Central American States are in a very disturbed condition. At Colon a United States vessel was seized, and a British war steamer was fired upon. In an encounter between the troops of Guatemala and those of San Salvador the former were defeated. The town of Aspinwall has been burnt by the insurgents.

Sir C. Wilson still maintains his authority in Bechuanaland, and the decision of the Home Government on the difference between him and Sir H. Robinson has not been made known.

The race for the rowing championship of the Tweed came off on Saturday at Sydney, and was won by Beach, who defeated Haulan by about six lengths.

RUSSIA AND THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on March 27.—Mr. M. Henry asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the question whether Penjdeh was Afghan territory or not was specially mentioned in the instructions of Sir Peter Lumsden as one on which the joint commission would have to decide; and whether Sir Peter Lumsden had full authority, if he thought the evidence pointed that way, to assign Penjdeh to Russia.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—For the reasons which I have already stated in this House I regret that I am unable to give to my hon. friend the information for which he asks respecting Sir Peter Lumsden's instructions.

In answer to a further question,

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said.—It is impossible for the Government to make partial communications in regard to the particular questions to be discussed between Russia and England.

THE MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

On March 30, Mr. Stanhope asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could now hold out any hope of a day being fixed for the commencement of the work of the Afghan Frontier Commission, or whether it was to be understood that, in accordance with the request of the Russian Government, the negotiations for the settlement of the frontier were to take place in London.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The hon. member asks if I can hold out any hope of a day being fixed for the commencement of the work of the Afghan Commission. An answer to the last communication of Her Majesty's Government has been sent by the Russian Government. We are not yet aware, however, of its exact contents, but it is understood that it contemplates an early meeting of the Commission, and looks forward to such a meeting as likely to allay the excitement on both sides. Having regard to what we believe to be the conciliatory character of the reply, Her Majesty's Government would strongly deprecate at the present moment the use of any language of a nature to cause irritation, and thereby to endanger the peaceful solution of present difficulties. I must be understood by these observations in no manner to intend to reflect on the hon. member opposite or those who act with him, as they have throughout shown the most extreme consideration for the position of Her Majesty's Government in this matter. (Cheers.)

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for War whether Her Majesty's Government proposed that Parliament should separate without receiving any explanations on the subject of the military preparations now being made both in this country and throughout Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

Sir S. Northcote.—Before the noble lord answers this question I beg, both to the noble lord, and to I have already given it to the Prime Minister who is not now present, that it is my intention to-morrow on the motion for the adjournment over the holidays to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he can give the House any information as to the present state of the negotiations respecting the frontier of Afghanistan.

The Marquis of Hartington.—It has been repeatedly stated that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government it is not desirable to give at present full explanations respecting the questions which are the subject of negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government. I do not know if that will meet the question of the hon. member. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will, in reply to the member for Lincolnshire, give such information as is possible respecting the present aspect of these negotiations. They are proceeding, and the latest intelligence from St. Petersburg is of such a nature as to strengthen our hopes of arriving at a satisfactory result. (Cheers.) As to the military preparations, I can say no more than that, as the House is aware, we are under certain engagements, on certain conditions, to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and looking to the distance which separates our military forces from the regions to which those engagements relate and are applicable, that it is desirable to make some preparations which would enable us, if the occasion should arise, to fulfil those engagements. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state what force had been ordered to concentrate in the Pishin Valley; who was to command the army there assembled; and what instructions or arrangements were being sent to Sir Peter Lumsden at Herat.

Mr. Cross.—After the reply which the Secretary of State for War has just given to the hon. member for Sir Stafford's hope that the answer for [illegible] will not press for an answer to the first paragraph of his question. (Hear, hear.) In reply to the second paragraph I may remark that as Sir P. Lumsden's mission is diplomatic and not military the question of instructions does not arise.

STATEMENT BY THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

On March 31, the Marquis of Hartington formally moved that the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday, the 9th of April.

Sir S. Northcote.—I gave notice yesterday that upon this motion being made I would put a question to the Government, and ask them to state to the House as fully as they feel themselves capable of doing, and without inconvenience to the public service, what is the position of negotiations with regard to the Afghan frontier. I am quite aware that in the delicate negotiations, such as those which prevail, and in the delicate circumstances of the moment, we must be extremely careful not to put questions so as to make observations likely to seriously embarrass the Government; and I am most reluctant to do anything that would have that effect. At the same time, I would point out to the noble lord that we are in the position of expecting for eight or ten days, and when there will be no regular opportunity of correcting any statement that may get abroad which may be of a mischievous character and which may be very readily answered and safely disposed of in this House, there are dangers which it is desirable for us to reduce to a minimum by giving such explanations as can be given. Everyone in this House is well aware what the nature of our anxiety is in regard to the position and advance of Russia upon the Afghan frontier. We know that for many years the advances of Russia from one point to another in Central Asia have been the subject both of uneasiness in England and still more, I think, of uneasiness in India. (Hear, hear.) Of course such a move as that which has lately taken place in the advance to Merv and the subsequent movements still nearer to the Afghan frontier are of a character which must necessarily give occasion for anxiety; and when it is stated that that advance has gone actually beyond the frontier we say that it gives natural grounds for anxiety, for rumours and reports which may lead to the very evils we are anxious to avoid. It is not so much what the feeling may be in this country as the feeling that may circulate among the natives of India and the Indian population. If there is an idea allowed to get abroad among them that England is not firm in this matter it may lead to serious consequences. I apprehend, as the Prime Minister stated some time ago, that there is but one real English policy in this matter, that we are of one opinion whatever may have been said in the past as to the former movements of Russia that we must stand by the ruler of Afghanistan. ("No,—no," and cheers.) But I am quite aware with regard to the details of that negotiations that we must be very cautious in the matter, and that we must not endeavour to spread alarm which is the object we have to take away. The noble lord, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told us yesterday that there was every hope of a satisfactory settlement. He mentioned that there was a despatch now on its way from St. Petersburg of which we apparently have imperfect information. I do not know whether he has received any information with regard to that despatch, or what the nature of it is, or the conditions upon which the Russian Government may be willing to carry through the arrangement. I understand they still adhere to, of laying down a boundary by the action of Boundary Commissioners on the spot. I think it would be satisfactory if we could be told whether such proceedings were contemplated, and whether we are substantially agreed that those inquiries which are to lead to the delimitation of the frontier are to take place, or any other information with regard to the attitude of the Powers on this matter and the state of the negotiations. Information of this kind will be of a very interesting and valuable character. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington.—I entirely share the feeling expressed by my noble friend the Under-Secretary of State when he said that it was a matter of regret to him and to the Government generally to be obliged constantly to repeat, in answer to inquiries, perhaps not unreasonable in themselves, an answer which, from its constant repetition, might almost be considered to be stereotyped. While sharing that feeling I also may add that it would be satisfactory to us, if we thought it was in our power consistently with our duty to the country in regard to those great interests with respect to which there is such general agreement, to be in all parts of the House if we were in a position to make a full statement to the House. We feel very deeply indeed the great responsibility that rests upon us in connexion with negotiations of this character of being measures we think necessary in the circumstances, and we feel that responsibility would not certainly be taken away from us, but it would be greatly lightened if we could take the House fully into our confidence and state the exact position in the negotiations. We are in a position to make a full statement to the House. We feel very deeply indeed the great responsibility that rests upon us in connexion with negotiations of this character of being measures we think necessary in the circumstances, and we feel that responsibility would not certainly be taken away from us, but it would be greatly lightened if we could take the House fully into our confidence and state the exact position in the negotiations. We are in a position to make a full statement to the House as fully as they feel themselves capable of doing, and without inconvenience to the public service, what is the position of negotiations with regard to the Afghan frontier. I am quite aware that in the delicate negotiations, such as those which prevail, and in the delicate circumstances of the moment, we must be extremely careful not to put questions so as to make observations likely to seriously embarrass the Government; and I am most reluctant to do anything that would have that effect. At the same time, I would point out to the noble lord that we are in the position of expecting for eight or ten days, and when there will be no regular opportunity of correcting any statement that may get abroad which may be of a mischievous character and which may be very readily answered and safely disposed of in this House, there are dangers which it is desirable for us to reduce to a minimum by giving such explanations as can be given. Everyone in this House is well aware what the nature of our anxiety is in regard to the position and advance of Russia upon the Afghan frontier. We know that for many years the advances of Russia from one point to another in Central Asia have been the subject both of uneasiness in England and still more, I think, of uneasiness in India. (Hear, hear.) Of course such a move as that which has lately taken place in the advance to Merv and the subsequent movements still nearer to the Afghan frontier are of a character which must necessarily give occasion for anxiety; and when it is stated that that advance has gone actually beyond the frontier we say that it gives natural grounds for anxiety, for rumours and reports which may lead to the very evils we are anxious to avoid. It is not so much what the feeling may be in this country as the feeling that may circulate among the natives of India and the Indian population. If there is an idea allowed to get abroad among them that England is not firm in this matter it may lead to serious consequences. I apprehend, as the Prime Minister stated some time ago, that there is but one real English policy in this matter, that we are of one opinion whatever may have been said in the past as to the former movements of Russia that we must stand by the ruler of Afghanistan. ("No,—no," and cheers.) But I am quite aware with regard to the details of that negotiations that we must be very cautious in the matter, and that we must not endeavour to spread alarm which is the object we have to take away. The noble lord, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told us yesterday that there was every hope of a satisfactory settlement. He mentioned that there was a despatch now on its way from St. Petersburg of which we apparently have imperfect information. I do not know whether he has received any information with regard to that despatch, or what the nature of it is, or the conditions upon which the Russian Government may be willing to carry through the arrangement. I understand they still adhere to, of laying down a boundary by the action of Boundary Commissioners on the spot. I think it would be satisfactory if we could be told whether such proceedings were contemplated, and whether we are substantially agreed that those inquiries which are to lead to the delimitation of the frontier are to take place, or any other information with regard to the attitude of the Powers on this matter and the state of the negotiations. Information of this kind will be of a very interesting and valuable character. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington.—I entirely share the feeling expressed by my noble friend the Under-Secretary of State when he said that it was a matter of regret to him and to the Government generally to be obliged constantly to repeat, in answer to inquiries, perhaps not unreasonable in themselves, an answer which, from its constant repetition, might almost be considered to be stereotyped. While sharing that feeling I also may add that it would be satisfactory to us, if we thought it was in our power consistently with our duty to the country in regard to those great interests with respect to which there is such general agreement, to be in all parts of the House if we were

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

REUTER'S closing telegrams from London of Saturday quote a decline of ¼ in Consols to 96⅞, which we think, however, looking to the fact that there is nothing special to hand in regard to the political situation, may be taken as more a slight reaction from the rapid advance of the previous day than anything else. The only other movement reported from the Stock Exchange is an advance of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper to £76. Fours remain at £73½.

The general feeling amongst commercial people here continues decidedly pacific, although Government continue warlike preparations with great vigour; the latest move we hear of being the taking up of two steamers of the P. and O. fleet, the Massilia and Rosetta, for armed cruisers.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs.	3,11,900
Do. do. branches	Dec.	,,	3,43,452
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	6,38,964
Cash Credits undrawn	Inc.	,,	2,03,397
Govt. Securities		,,	
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	82,430
Loans	Dec.	,,	5,33,928
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	7,16,888
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	1,50,396
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	5,81,320

This slight decline in the Cash Balances arises from increased up-country demands against produce, but there is no indication yet of any such requirements as would mean dearer money. That may come, as we recently pointed out, from Government demands, but the financial necessities of our export trade promise to be remarkably light, our most valuable staple, cotton, requiring something like three crores less to move the crop this season than last of itself a small yield.

EXCHANGE remains very quiet, with, if anything, an easier tendency. Bank Bills are still obtainable at former rates, but the banks are more willing buyers of private paper, and it is questionable whether a line of favourite bills could not have been placed at better than the current quotation. We call rates at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-32.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	2·0s. 5-1	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been firm, with a good demand, and Fours opening at Rs. 93⅞ have advanced to Rs. 94. Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 97. From Calcutta rates come Rs. 93⅞ and Rs. 95 respectively.

SHARES are generally firmer. Bank of Bombays are Rs. 5 higher, finding buyers at Rs. 695. Spinning and Weaving Mills are firm all round, and quotations are advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have advanced to Rs. 3,575.

COTTON has been quite inactive. Sellers, in anticipation of a further rise in prices on the strength of the pacific tendency of political affairs, do not press sales, whilst buyers as yet are not getting much if any better limits from home. Prices may be called unchanged. Receipts for the half-week are 26,000 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull at slightly easier prices. No. 1 Soft White Wheat is now offered at Rs. 3-11½; No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-11 without finding buyers. Linseed we quote at Rs. 5-11½ to Rs. 5-12 per cwt., Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed we quote at Rs. 6-1 ; Cawnpore at Rs. 5-13 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are quiet. For ready tonnage full rates are asked, steamers holding out for 30s., open charter, but shippers forward are not keen even at 27s. 6d. per ton, Rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Open Charter	30s.	27s. 6d.
Havre		27s. 6d.
Antwerp	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Marseilles		32s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	35s.	32s. 6d. to 35s.

COALS keep rather dull. A cargo of ordinary Cardiff has changed hands to-day at Rs. 15 alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	695
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	..	£6	6-0-0	do.	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th April as compared with the statement of the 11th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 11. Rs.	April 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00 000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	34,62,002	37,73,902
do. do. at Branches	12,45,332	9,01,900
Other Deposits	2,17,37,401	2,10,88,437
Post Bills	32,866	35,266
Cash Credits undrawn	2,10,687	4,14,086
	3,91,78,308	3,87,13,609
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,51,502	48,51,504
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	25,34,011	26,16,141
do. do. on Security of do	37,79,750	32,45,822
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,103	3,513
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,30,74,764	1,37,91,652
Stamps	29,055	29,278
Dead Stock, Rs. 5,06,781		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,50,000	3,11,781	3,11,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,41,536	4,91,140
Cash and Currency Notes	1,39,53,798	1,33 72,478
	3,91,78,308	387,13,609

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain Phippen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (13th inst.) in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bellingham, 1,100 tons, Captain A. Mc'Gregor, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, *via* Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain H Morby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Nedcerland-on-Orange, 1,513 tons, Captain A. B. Wierikx, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (6th inst) in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (8th inst) with a general cargo.

THE Government hired transport Sirdhana, 1,973 tons, Captain J. W. Livingston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (2nd inst) touching Aden (18th inst).

THE B. P. S. N. Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (8th inst) with a general cargo. 143 cases opium, and 52 deck passengers.

THE Govt. hired transport Zambesi 3,000 tons, 450 H. P. Captain Bason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (18th inst) at 11-45 a.m. She leaves again on the 24th inst for Karwar to embark with ponies for Kurrachee.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Asia, 2,323 tons, Captain J. Craig arrived on harbour yesterday from Liverpool (22nd ultimo) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Cunningham, Captain Radcliffe, Mr. Herndale, Mr. Wickenson, Mrs. Miss and Master Filgate, Mrs. Beynon and 2 children, Miss Warren, Miss Loughton, Mr. and Mrs Hight, Mrs Meadow, and Miss Solomon.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Sirdhana (s)	Livingston	Suakim, March 2.
	Assam (s)	Cole	Trieste, March 26.
	Chilka (s)	Calder	Rangoon, April 8.
	Rajpootana (s)	Morby	Cutch, April 18.
	Nederland (s)	Wierdtkx	Aden, April 6.
	Zambesi (s)	Bason	Kurrachee, April 18
	Calder (s)	Hugh's	Bussorah, April 8.
	Miranda (s)	Phippen	Aden, April 13.
	Asia (s)	Craig	Liverpool, Mar. 22,

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Tiverton (s)	Evens	Sneg.
	Cairo (s)	Haynes	Hull.
21	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Bussorah.
	Bellingham (s)	Gregor	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Iran, Nacoda, Bhownuggur.
Barque Lombadian, McDonald, Falmouth.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Inch Rhona for Dunkirk.
,, Chusan for London, &c.
,, City of Manchester for Antwerp.
,, Rajpootana for Calcutta Coast.
,, Java for Persian Gulf.
,, Deepdale for Marseilles.
,, Miranda for Port Said.
,, Bhownuggur for Bhownuggur.
,, Hendal for Hull.
,, Celtic Monarch for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
16 Swordsman (s) ..Sandt.....Zanzibar, March 28.
Valetta (s) .....Osman.....London, March 11.
Thomas Bell.....Low .....Liverpool, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.
April 16.—Steamers Manora, Capella and Taif. Ship Khyber. Barque Ganges.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVAL.
17 Clan Macarthur(s) ..... Calcutta.
Khersonese .... Bombay.

April. DEPARTURE.
17 Clan Macarthur(s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FROM LONDON.

Rhobilla s—5 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 98 cases champagne and sherry, G R Parvis ; 6 cases geneva ; 4 hogshead brandy, D Cowasjee.

Hornhead s—30 cases eau-de-cologne, T and Taylor ; 225 kegs paints of sorts, T M Tazkhanjee ; 6 packages glassware, Tuzali Dosa ; 62 Cases oilmanstore and Medicines, A. H. Esmailji 16 cases foolscap paper, A. A. Rahim and Co., 20 casks pale ale ; S. Cowasji ; 15 cases Whisky, G. Groom and Co., ; 41 packages Medicines, King, King and Co., ; 15 cases acid Sulph, Chrystal Bros ; 27 cases Champagne and Claret, Cutler Palmer.

Newcomen s—4 cask- fuses, E. Latham and Co. ; 25 cases matches, B. Shapurji ; 53 cases Oilmanstores and Medicines, D. B. Vania ; 14 bales Soda corks, B. Shapoorji ; 77 Cases Soda bottles, H. Hassen ; 6 bales foolscap paper, H. Cadurbhoy; 31 packages glassware and Stationary, T Samsoodin ; 23 bales printing paper, K. Abdool Hussen ; 28 casks empty Soda water bottles, B. Manockjee, 50 cases empty Sodawater bottles, S. M.Fazull.

Rohilla s—100 cases Brandy, Warden and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Forbes s—100 cases whisky, B and A Hormarjee ; 12 packages earthenware, R Mathews.

City of Khios s—65 cases stout, 101 cases whisky, 25 cases beer, D Dadabhoy ; 90 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Co; 50 cases beer, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 6 cases glassware and soap, Treacher and Co ; 112 kegs white paint, Mr. Heyderally.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—6 casks whisky, G Groom and Co ; 6 casks spirit of wine, Latham and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Highfield s—500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon ; 49 bales cotton, M. Ramchand ; 50 bales cotton, F Fischer ; 63 bales cotton, Framji Sons ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore ; 25 bales cotton, M. Abdulla ; 68 bales cotton, K. Veerbhan ; 1,000 cwts bones, C. Nanji ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co ; 60 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 63 cwts curdeseed, Lang Moir ; 129 bales cotton, V. Govindjee.

Monkseaton s—7 bales wool, J. Purshotum ; 52 bales cotton, D. Jaiwat ; 1,000 cwts bones, C Nanji ; 50 bales hemp, R. Tarruck and Co.

City of Khios s—112 cwts myrabolams, M. Gooculdass 2,001 ; cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,320 cwts myrabolams, B Bhanji ; 100 bales cotton, K. Nixon, 500 bales cotton E. Spinners and Co.

Carlisle—s 464 cwts. wheat, D. Jaiwat.

Hesham—s 14 cwts. bones M. Coarjee.

Clan Forbes s—200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.; 8,000 cwts wheat Wallace and Co.

Westow Hall—s 1,000 bales cotton, and 3,999 cwts. myrabolams Ralli Brothers ; 130 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co. 8,000 cwts. wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chusan s—109 bales cotton, E. Spinners and Co., 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 8451 cwts. cloves, 252 cwts. dry ginger, 107½ cwts. turmeric and 103½ cwts. amba, D. Sassoon and Co.; 5 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co.; 215 cwts. Olibanums A. Hassan.

Australasian s—1,610 cwts. myrabollams, Punnet and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.; 986 cwts. wheat and 985 cwts. linseed, Wallece and Co.; 3,000 empty bottles, F. Bazzoni.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchrhona s—24,800 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Marchioness s—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 9,003 cwts. ranseed, 1,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts. groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co.

Victoria s—360 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rialto s—531 cwts baida, J Essa ; 4,800 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—1,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck ; 986 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Liscard s—3,536 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR PORT SAID.

Meranda s—45,000 cwts linseed. Wallace and Co.
Herrogate s—9,750 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rhosina s—286 bales cotton, D. Sassoon ; 150 bales twist. N. B. Mody ; 100 bales twist, H. A. Esmailally ; 50 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy ; 200 bales twist, G. Burnjee ; 237 bales twist, C. Ebram ; 370 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, J. Peerbhoy ; 934 cwts. sharkfins and fishmaws, R. Hormusjee ; 482 cwts. raisins, H. E. Ruttonsee ; 340 cwts raisins H. F. Khacky ; 784 cwts. raisins, K. Hussen ; 201 cwts. sharkfins and fishmaws, C. Ebram, 80 bassora twist, D. Sassoon and Co ; 66 bales twist, C. Bomanjee ; 150 bales cotton, E. L. Moolchund 55 bales twist, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co ; 161 bales twist, D. P. Marker ; 30 cwts. feathers, G. H. Parpia ; 250 bales cotton, D. P. Marker. 69 bales cotton, K. Hurmookroy ; 254 bales cotton, K. Kalooram ; 50 bal s cotton, S. Sobhchunni ; 50 bales cotton, S Sodulray ; 103 bales cotton, M. Santookchund 67 bales cotton, D. Sassoon ; 14bales cotton, R. Rajarum 51 bales cotton, R. Lukmeedas, 115 bales cotton, R D. Sasson ; 150 bales twist A C comp Limited, 75 bales twist, Peerbhoy and C ; 151 bales cotton, R Nordin ; 32 bales cotton, D. Sassoon ; 4 cases peacock feathers, M Zewan ; 105 cwtas harkfins and fishmaws L. Chuttoo; 65 cwts raisins, Quan Lan Rasoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rhosina s—25 bales twist, C, Bazonji ; 120 bales, twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defect of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance.

This importance is increased on the one hand by the number of patients requiring such assistance. A number that throughout the civilised world may be reckoned by millions,—on the other by the actual injury inflicted by unsuitable glasses, and lastly by the customary sale of most spectacles by persons who have no adequate knowledge of the conditions of their utility.

Pamphlet.—How to get properly suited free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESSIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs 31 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 56 ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street, has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay having, in connection with this Institute offered a PREMIUM of Rs. 300 for the best DESIGNS FOR DWELLINGS, on sanitary principles, suitable for the labouring classes, the Directors have resolved upon coupling, with this premium, the GOLD MEDAL of the Institute.

The following are the conditions :—

1st. The building to be in a block of 4 or 5 stories, and the ground floor to consist of shops, along the road frontage, with a central stone or concrete staircase.

2nd. The rooms to be 15 feet by 12 feet, and 10 feet high. Alternative designs to be sent in with rooms 10 feet by 10 feet, and 9 feet high.

3rd. The designs to be accompanied by detailed plans, estimates and general description.

4th. Economy of construction, Compatible with strength and stability, will form an important element in awarding the premium.

Designs to be sent to the Honorary Secretary distinguished by a Motto, or other Device of the competitor, not latter than 12 o'clock noon of the first day of June 1885. A sealed letter must accompany each set of Drawings, enclosing the name of the owner of the Motto or Device, not to be opened until the result of the competition has been determined.

April 8, 1885. T. BASHFORD, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOWEY—March 21, at Colesbill House, Amersham, Bucks, the wife of Major John Edwards Werge Howey, of a daughter.

SINKINSON—March 15, at Larch How, Kendal, the wife of E J Sinkinson, LLB, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

VANRENEN—March 15, at 32, Lansdowne-crescent, Nottinghill, the wife of Major J P D Vanreuen, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HYNES—RICH—March 19, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev Canon Fleming, assisted by the Rev Dr Forrest, William Hynes, Chief Naval Store Keeper, Tri-comalee, eldest son of the late James Hynes, of Ulverton, Dalkey, county Dublin, to Mary Emmeline, eldest daughter of Colonel Rich, Royal Engineers,

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—March 22, at Tunbridge, Amy Violet Lorne (Lorna), the much-loved eldest child of Major Lorne Campbell, 3rd Sikhs, Kohat, aged 10 years.

CORFIELD—March 21, at Oswestry, of apoplexy, Emily, wife of Henry Christian Corfield, and youngest and surviving daughter of the late Captain Ticehurst, East Indian Navy.

DAVIDSON—March 25, at St Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, Helena Smith, widow of Robert Davidson, Esq, R E I C S

FREE—March 25, at 54, Bessborough-street, S W, Matilda, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel John Free, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 79 years.

MACDONALD—March 16, at Weybread House, near Harleston, Agnes Anna, sixth daughter of the late Major-General William Pitt Macdonald, Madras Army, aged 35 years.

PEARSE—March 28, at Godfrey House, Cheltenham, George Pearse, Esq, M D, late Director-General Madras Medical Department and Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, aged 88 years.

PERRY—March 25, at 7, Cliff-terrace, Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Elizabeth Marshall, widow of the late B. R. Perry, Esq, H M U C S, of Purneah, Bengal, aged 92 years.

QUIN—February 13, during the voyage home from India, Mary, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T J Quin, B S C, and last surviving daughter of the late Major James Wemyss.

SWINTON—March 22, killed in action near Suakim, Lieutenant George Sholto Swinton, Her Majesty's 42th (Berkshire) Regiment, eldest son of the late Major W. Bentinck Swinton, Madras Cavalry, aged 22 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DARBY—April 16, at Howrah, the wife of G. M. Darby, Bengal Coal Co., of a son.

LEE—April 15, at Chuprah, the wife of Mr. H. Lee, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.
B. B. V.—" Ray."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1885.

ITALY has now confirmed her alliance with England by undertaking to occupy the Soudan in our stead if our forces are called away from Dongola and Suakim to any other quarter. This simply means that if we go to war with Russia we shall have the active assistance of Italy. At first sight it is by no means easy to see the motives that have prompted Italy to take part in the quarrel. Seeing that Italy has no subject of dispute with the Czar, why should she go out of her way to incur the hostility of a great military Power by offering to release for operations against Russia 16,000 of the best troops of England now occupied in the Soudan? National quarrels are, as we well know, easier excited than forgotten, and it would seem to be the natural policy for a new kingdom like Italy to cultivate friendly relations with all her neighbours, unless absolutely compelled by aggression to draw the sword.

Such considerations might at another time have inclined us to suspect the reality of the Italian alliance, but an examination of the hopes, aspirations, and fears of modern Italy, and of the chief points in the history of her external policy during the last few years, will do much to dissipate our suspicion and wonder. If it seems surprising that Italy should now be ready to help us in a war against Russia, it must have appeared still more surprising thirty years ago that Sardinia should have joined the alliance against that Power. Yet Sardinia did join that alliance, and sent a well-equipped little army to the Crimea which covered itself with glory at the battle of Tchernaya. Most of the motives that led Sardinia to take part in the war against Russia then are operative now, and in addition there is the memory of the success actually achieved by Cavour's foreign policy at that time. For by taking part in the Crimean war Sardinia proved conspicuously to the world the valour of Italian soldiers, and gained a great accession of prestige which was of immense use in the great struggle for Italian unity. Ten years later we find Italy once more plunging into the quarrels of other Powers. This time the war was between Prussia and Austria, in which Italy joined in the attack made by the former Power upon her old oppressor, and though defeated by land and sea gained Venice and the Quadrilateral as a solid reward for her energetic participation in the war. Thus Italy is inclined from her past history to look upon interference in the wars of other nations as a very profitable speculation. Those who have gained success by fishing in troubled waters are naturally inclined to try their luck again at the same exciting amusement. It is, therefore, extremely probable that in the next great European war the kingdom of Italy will find a reason for forming an alliance with one or other of the belligerent nations. But if the next war should be between Russia and England, and Italy is determined to embrace the opportunity of enhancing her military reputation, why should she give her valuable support to England rather than to Russia? Many reasons might be given for such a preference. "If Russia," said Cavour in the speech in which he advocated an offensive and defensive alliance with France and England against Russia, "became mistress of Constantinople, she would be the mistress of the Mediterranean, for she would then be the absolute owner of the Black Sea, the only Mediterranean Sea which exists upon the face of the globe. The Black Sea would thus become in truth a Russian lake, and when this vast Russian lake was in the hands of a Power which counts seventy millions of inhabitants, it would shortly become the greatest military arsenal in the world, an arsenal which would perhaps resist the united force of every other naval Power." But the fear that Russia should subjugate modern Europe, as another semi-barbarous despotism long ago subjugated ancient Greece by force of numbers and a consistent policy of aggression, is not peculiar to Italy, but common to all the Powers of modern Europe. Many Italian statesmen now, as then, no doubt participate in the apprehensions based on the history of Russia's career of territorial aggrandizement. But Italy, in the immediate future at any rate, has little reason to fear that her territory will be invaded by the armies of the Czar. Her present policy may be more truly traced to the fact that at the present moment she has little to fear from Russia, and much to fear from France. Therefore, in order to obtain the support of England in any complications that may ensue with France, Signor Mancini does not hesitate to embroil his country with Russia. Nor can he be reasonably blamed for purchasing the alliance of England in the Mediterranean at the price of the estrangement of Russia, when the aggressive external policy of the French and their power of offence against Italy are taken into consideration. It is not Russia, but France, that at present threatens to become unduly predominant in the Mediterranean, and from such predominance Italy would suffer most. The harbours of Toulon and Marseilles are dangerously near Italy. It is said that at Toulon alone no less than four divisions can be simultaneously embarked in a single day of twelve hours, and that Marseilles offers still greater facilities for the embarking of large forces. From these two ports alone a force of 100,000 men might in a short space of time be sent forth to invade the neighbouring coasts of Italy, while another army could at the same time advance upon Turin by land. Perhaps the alliance with the two great military Powers of Central Europe may have secured Italy against invasion by land through her north-western frontier. This alliance is still in force, for Italian statesmen are most particular in stipulating that no agreement can be entered upon with England unless it is compatible with Italy's obligations to her German allies. But whether or not Italy feels secure against invasion by land, it is evident that without the alliance of a strong maritime Power, her long sea-board might be successfully attacked by the superior navy of her western neighbour.

The contemplation of this state of affairs is not reassuring to the statesmen of Italy, especially when they remember how the possession of Savoy and Nice by France, and the rivalry of the two nations in North Africa and the Red Sea, are facts which produce chronic irritation, and might under certain circumstances lead to war. For Italy has not quite forgotten or forgiven the annexation of Nice and Savoy. The former is in language and sentiment really Italian, while the latter is a very old historical possession of King Humbert's family, having been under the rule of his ancestors since the fifteenth century. In any redistribution of European territory, Italy would make every effort to recover these two lost provinces. At the same time, the Italians are constantly clashing with the French on account of their determination to enter into competition with France and England as a colonising Power in Africa. France, far from encouraging, bitterly resents the colonial aspirations of Italy. Thus King Humbert's ministers see that active co-operation with England in the Soudan affords the best chance of obtaining colonies by which a larger portion of African trade may fall into Italian hands. By pursuing this policy Italy has already obtained virtual possession of Massowah, and if a Russian war leads to the substitution of Italian for English soldiers at Suakim it is not impossible that Italy eventually might be granted as a reward for her timely assistance still more substantial advantages. Thus by his present policy Signor Mancini hopes to win his country not only military renown, but also the beginnings of a colonial empire and defence against possible aggression on the part of France.

OUR Simla correspondent referred some days ago to a Resolution recently issued, bearing on the advances at present obtainable by officers in the Public Works Department who are under orders of transfer. For the future these advances are to be strictly limited, and in the following manner. Chapter III., para. 5, of the Public Works Department Code is rescinded, and it is now enacted that only a Superintending Engineer or Manager or Engineer-in-Chief of a Railway, or an Examiner of Accounts, may grant an advance up to a limit of one month's pay, *plus* travelling allowance, to any officer in his department, including himself, under orders for transfer; and as regards the recovery of the advance the amount will be stopped—though only as regards pay—in three equal monthly instalments, beginning with the month in which a full month's pay is drawn after the transfer. The advance of travelling allowance will be recovered in full on submission of an officer's travelling allowance bill. The new regulations are subject to modifications. In cases of emergency, for instance, Superintending Engineers and officers in analogous positions when proceeding on tour over two or more districts, and to a considerable distance from head-quarters, may sanction small advances to themselves and to subordinates accompanying them to meet tour charges, but subject to re-adjustment at the next issue of pay or travelling allowance. Again, a local Government or Administration may sanction an advance of a month's pay under such very special circumstances as the burning down of an officer's camp; the advance to be recoverable in three monthly instalments. Overseers will still be allowed to draw an advance for the purchase of a tent as heretofore; this advance to be recoverable in twelve equal monthly instalments, commencing three months after the date of the advance. Further, the rules at present regulating advances for building purposes remain in force. In all other respects the rules respecting advances in the Public Works Department are to be assimilated, so far as may be, to those issued in the Civil Department. The causes of the Resolution our correspondent refers to are alleged by Government to be the entirely unexpected extension of the advances rules which has occurred, the amount of additional work thrown on the finance branch of the department, and the large outstandings which mean a considerable loss to the State in the way of interest.

WE have received several additional letters testifying to the existence in some of the Guzerat districts of a belief, amounting almost to a panic, that the camp followers who have been enlisted there are intended for fighting purposes. There seems to be no doubt that this belief largely prevails, and that it constitutes a serious terror. But we have shown that so far as the authorities are concerned every facility is given for unwilling men to throw up their service and return home, and we shall perhaps be doing greater good in again putting that fact on record than in publishing letters which, while generally confirmatory of the statements already made, cover no new ground. When the fact is made known, together with the substance of the letter from Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, which we published yesterday, the panic will, no doubt, subside.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The military authorities, with that perverseness which is habitual to them, have issued orders for paymasters of corps to be left with the depôts in the event of service against Russia. How can a paymaster prepare his accounts satisfactorily if 1,000 miles away from his corps? His place is with the service companies, just as much as it is the quartermaster's duty to be at the front. If Government want to pay through the nose, by all means let the paymasters be left with the Indian depôts with nothing to do; in fact, they might be allowed furlough for six months, as it will be fully that time before accounts and muster rolls begin to arrive from the front.

WE hear that it is intended to permanently increase the British force at Quetta by a division commanded by a Bengal general. Bombay will furnish one brigade.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

OUR ears are still deafened with the incessant din of preparations for war, but we may now be well assured that nothing will come of them. The Russian reply to the English ultimatum is unexpectedly conciliatory in tone. Russia has found, apparently, that Turkey not only will not back her against England, but will not even remain neutral, and the hope of receiving aid from France, which the Russians must have reckoned upon, has been destroyed by the collapse of M. Ferry's policy of colonial expansion. France will have enough to do in China for some time to come without taking part in a European war. The isolation of Russia is, therefore, complete, and that country alone is no match for England. Moreover, Lord Granville kindly built for M. de Giers a bridge by which he could retreat without loss of honour. In the English despatch Russia was merely called upon to send her commissioner without further delay to meet Sir P. Lumsden, and adjudicate upon the title to debateable ground within certain narrow limits which do not extend either so far as the Paropamissus in the south or as Sarrakhs and Merv in the north. There can be nothing objectionable to Russia in a compromise of this kind. She no doubt never expected to get M. Lessar's frontier, though, in accordance with her invariable custom, she asked for much more than she was content to take. She now, too, receives an assurance that she will get a large slice of Badghiz without fighting for it. If England and Russia have agreed what portion of this territory is debateable, it stands to reason that they cannot go to war over its distribution. The Commissioners of the two countries will, of course, quarrel over the value of evidence as to which part of the disputed ground should be included in Afghanistan and which belongs to the new lords of Turkestan, but England, having once admitted that her client's claim is at all events open to question, will be compelled, when the commissioners disagree, to submit the whole matter to arbitration. This is so clear that we may take it for granted your Indian army corps for service in Afghanistan will never be assembled except on paper. Russia will be glad of the respite. I have always contended that she was not ready at present for the inevitable conflict with this country. If the Transcaspian railway had been completed to Sarrakhs, she might have moved her forces rapidly to the front and swooped down upon Herat before the Government of India could interfere. But she wants time to build the line onwards from Kizil Arvat, to subjugate thoroughly the Turkoman tribes, and to establish a network of intrigue throughout the northern part of Afghanistan. If England is not going to war, how is she to counteract these designs? Lord Hartington stated very frankly on Tuesday that Lord Dufferin has received instructions to grant the Ameer of Kabul the protection of England on certain conditions. Everything now depends on the nature of these conditions. The Ameer, on his part, knows precisely what he wants. He will demand not only large gifts of money and arms, and the aid of skilled English engineers to fortify the chief strategical position on his long line of frontier facing Russia, but also, it is understood, an English guarantee for the succession to the throne of Kabul in the family of his eldest son. If we do not comply with these demands, he will

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

PROPOSED EARLY MEETING OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE COMPROMISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The negotiations between England and Russia in regard to the frontier question continue to make satisfactory progress.

The *Standard* to-day publishes an announcement that the joint Boundary Commission will meet in the first place at Pul-i-Khatun.

It has been agreed as a preliminary measure by the English and Russian Governments that the frontier line should be drawn a few miles north of Meruchak to a point just south of Pul-i-Khatun.

By this arrangement the Ameer will retain Zulfikar and Akrobat.

Russia, on the other hand, will secure Penjdeh.

The work of the Commission will now be confined to a settlement of the details, about which it is anticipated there will be no difficulty.

The Russian press is jubilant over the compromise, which is regarded as a British retreat.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

LORD WOLSELEY'S DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

OSMAN DIGMA'S FOLLOWERS DESERTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, APRIL 20.

Owing to the critical condition of the relations between England and Russia, the departure of Lord Wolseley to Suakim has been postponed.

Lord Wolseley is, however, anxious to proceed, so as to bring the hostilities to a termination as soon as possible.

Osman Digma's followers are reported to be deserting in large numbers.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

FRENCH REVERSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 19.

The *China Mail* makes only a passing allusion to the peace proposals, which are not credited.

After the French defeat at Langson, the Empress declares, Tongking must not be abandoned. The war party is gaining strength.

Russia is using her influence in the negotiations. The Pekin authorities are satisfied that Russia is inciting the rebellion in Kashgaria to cause a diversion in favour of the French.

The Chinese official accounts of the recapture of Langson are not denied by the French, and are believed to be pretty accurate.

On the 23rd March General Négrier advanced across the frontier past the gates of China into Kunugsi, with three divisions. He attacked the Chinese entrenched position and the three forts, and carried them with great loss.

The Chinese, heavily reinforced, re-took the forts, and drove back the French.

On the following day General Négrier was reinforced, and again attacked the forts, which were defended with great stubbornness.

The French were obliged to retreat with heavy losses in great disorder. They were pursued by the Chinese, who took 200 prisoners.

General Negrier has fallen back on Bac-Le.

Details of the raising of the siege of Tuyeukwan by the French show that the Chinese are adepts in the science of military engineering. They carried three mines under the citadel, and made breaches which they stormed; but were defeated, after a stubborn resistance, by the French garrison, which was relieved after two days' desperate fighting outside. It is reported that 500 French were killed and wounded.

Four French ships of war are outside Chinhai throwing shells occasionally into the forts, but causing no damage.

Admiral Courbet with four ships of war has attacked Makung citadel in the Pescadores islands. The forts were bombarded, and the heavy guns were dismounted. On the following morning a large force of marines and sailors landed, and took possession of the islands. They hoisted the French flag, and left a garrison. There is an excellent sanitarium and a good coaling station. The French loss was trifling; the Chinese lost heavily.

Admiral Courbet, it is reported, is about to proceed to Kelung to prepare a combined attack on Tamsui.

Admiral Lespes with five ships is blockading the Yangtzi Delta.

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN SQUADRONS IN CHINA.

The Russian ships in Chinese waters are closely watched by the British Squadron. Special ships have been appointed to watch the following Russian vessels. The Agamemnon is watching the Vladimir Monomack, the Sapphire is watching the Rasboineck, and the Champion is watching the Menin. The Russian fleet in the China seas numbers eleven vessels, and the British fleet twenty-four.

Port Hamilton has been declared to be a British possession. It has safe and spacious anchorage for all seasons, and will be an excellent coaling station. In Ceylon all the ports are guarded by a British war vessel. The Calcutta steamer India, chartered by the Admiralty, has arrived at Colombo, and is discharging cargo. She will proceed at once to China to be armed as a war cruiser with a naval crew.

THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The Viceroy arrived to-day at 5 p. m. under the usual salute. His Excellency and Lady Dufferin, with their suite, travelled from Kalka in two tonga phaetons and six ordinary tongas. The party looked fatigued and travel-stained, Lord Dufferin particularly so.

A Goorkha guard of honour, under command of Captain Bolton, awaited the arrival of the Vice-regal party, who were received by several heads and tails of departments at Peterhoff.

A deputation from the Municipality presented an address of welcome. The Duke of Connaught was not present.

I understand that leave out of India will be shortly relaxed of the recent restrictions placed on it. The limitations on leave in India have been already been greatly modified. These steps only point one way.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS AT SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, APRIL 19.

A messenger has informed General Graham that five thousand men belonging to the Amara tribe are ready to join the British to fight against Osman Digma.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 18.

H. M. Troopship Malabar arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

French mail steamer Anadyr, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ "	76
3 " Consols for account	96⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	98
4½ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	49 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted beyond Bushire.

Direct mail over interrupted Section Turkish route leaves Bushire 2 p. m. on 23rd instant.

Anglo-American Company's cable between Brest and St. Pierre still interrupted.

Kurrachee 20th—Teheran route interrupted beyond Jask. restoration expected in about six days.

THE home Government have, we hear, taken up the P. and O. steamers Massilia, now at Sydney, and Rosetta, at Hongkong, for service as armed cruisers.

THE Minnesingers will give another smoking concert at the Gymkhana on Friday evening next. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

A MEETING of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Sunday evening to record their sense of the loss sustained by the death of Dr. Succaram Arjoon, who was one of the vice-presidents of the Association, and to send a letter of condolence to his widow. The president, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, moved a resolution to this effect, which, having been seconded by Dr. R. N. Khory, was carried unanimously.

THE *Standard* says it is reported that Sir James Fergusson, ex-Governor of Bombay, will contest the North-Western Division of Edinburgh in the Conservative interest, and in opposition to Mr. Buchanan, the present senior member for the city.

THE Bombay Army, says a service paper, believe that Major-General Greaves has "crabbed" them at home, and they aver that he knows nothing at all about them, and are very angry. Major-General Greaves once came to Poona when Sir Donald Stewart and Sir F. Roberts were there, but he remained only a few days, and did not examine the condition of the troops at all.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the two Indian regiments which proceeded to Egypt, viz., the 17th Bengal Infantry and the 15th Sikhs, were respectively 90 and 50 under strength when the weakly men had been deducted. This is highly satisfactory, as these two regiments, of course, were taken at random from the whole Army. Indian regiments are always kept at their full establishment nominally, and seldom fall much below it, despite of all that has been said lately about the difficulty of recruiting. The whole army do not average more then fifteen men per regiment under strength; and though, of course, some are weaker than others, many like the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs—which, by the way, gave a draft to the 15th—are always up to strength, and have men ready to fill vacancies. Most of these regiments are in cantonment far from their recruiting grounds, and only get their recruits in batches, so that there is always a chance of a regiment being under strength at a particular time; but that two regiments after a very searching medical inspection should only require 150 men to make them up to full strength for a particularly arduous service is very reassuring, when compared with regiments in similar circumstances in England.

THE *World* has the best authority for saying that there is no truth in, or foundation for, the absurd rumour confidently circulated early this month that Lord Dufferin had already sent in, and had been induced to withdraw, his resignation. The fact is that there has never been the slightest disagreement or shadow of difference between the Indian Viceroy and the Cabinet on any of the momentous points now at issue between England and Russia.

IT is quite refreshing to see a paragraph like this in an old-fashioned service paper like the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—It is a sufficient comment on the silly and intemperate counsels to break treaty obligations with the Native Princes of India, and force them to disband their armies, given by journals of great weight and repeated by journals of no weight at all, that at the present moment there is much exultation over the prospect of assistance from those very armies, and that there is great gratification expressed in India and at home at the manner in which the Princes of India, Hindoo and Mahomedan, have come forward with offers of service in support of the Government. Had one step been taken to further the truculent policy of anti-native Anglo-Indians, the bitter enmity of every Rajah and Nawab in Hindustan would certainly have been directed against the Government of India when we most needed their friendship.

THEY don't seem to docket their papers very carefully at the War Office. Lord Bury asked recently for a report in which General Sir Frederick Roberts had complained of the liability of Martini-Henrys to jam in action. Lord Morley had peeped into every hole and corner of the War Office for such a document in vain. There was an old answer to a circular of 1880 from General Roberts, and that answer was favourable to the arm and its ammunition. Up to Abouklea and Lord Wolseley's telegraphic representations, there had been no complaints. However, upon "further search and inquiry" in the Department, it appears that the Commander-in-Chief at Madras reported, just thirteen months ago, that in some experiments with Gardners and Martini-Henrys, "several rifles were out of action, or only fired comparatively a few rounds, owing to a number of jams of exploded cartridges in the rifle-breeches." This report, however, was technically one on machine-guns. Action was taken on it as regards these at once, after it was received by the War Office; that is, last month. Action as to the rifles was taken in India at once. But it never appears to have struck the Department that rifles which jammed in Madras might also jam in Egypt; and so nothing was done at home.

Truth says that had General M'Neill been unconnected with the Court he would no doubt have been severely blamed for allowing the forces under his command to be surprised by the Arabs—a surprise which cost us many lives, and seems entirely to have disorganised our transport service. During the Tel-el-Kebir campaign he was employed as bear-leader to the Duke of Connaught, and he owes his present appointment to his having kept the Duke and the Guards Brigade out of all danger.

CAPTAIN F. DI-NEY ROEBUCK, late 23rd Regiment (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), for many years associated with dramatic enterprises as manager of the Theatre Royal, Doncaster, and lately at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, died suddenly on March 21 at Capetown, whither he had lately proceeded to undertake the management of the local theatre.

THE *Academy* says:—An extra number of the *Journal* of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (Trübner) contains a second report by Prof. Peterson on his search for Sanskrit MSS. dealing with the year 1883-84. The principal library examined was that of the Raja of Alwar in Rajputana, which is especially rich in Vedic books. A catalogue of these is printed in the appendix. An interesting feature of the report is the detailed description of a Jain poem of the tenth century, which throws an indirect light upon the religious condition of India at that time. The number of Sanskrit MSS. purchased for the Bombay Government during the year was 301, of which a list is given, with extracts filling fifty pages. The report altogether does credit to the industry and learning of the writer, and forms a fresh proof of the value of a work that has now been carried on in Western India for some years.

INTIMATION has been received by the Government of India that the British Consulate for Sumatra at the settlement of Acheen was closed on the 11th March last under instructions from H. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE Russian newspapers report that M. Mecsho, the editor of the *Southern Region*, published at Kharkoff, has been entertained at Baku on his return from a journey through India and Persia. In India he appears to have met with no difficulties whatever, but in Persia, where he began to take photographs of monuments and of the localities of historical interest, he was much interfered with by the Persian authorities. At first he received several anonymous and threatening letters advising him to depart, and at last he was confidentially requested to quit the country. This does not look as though the Persians bore any particular love for the Russians, in spite of the good service supposed to have been rendered by the latter in suppressing the Persian-stealing Turkomans, although the Persian Government may find it necessary to truckle to its powerful neighbour.

IT appears from a statement made by Sir Thomas Brassey in the House of Commons, in answer to a question by Sir J. Hay, that all launches and pinnaces belonging to the English navy are adapted for firing Whitehead torpedoes, and are fitted, or could be fitted, for the purpose in a short time. We have about 250 launches and pinnaces. Eighty-five are appropriated to sea-going ships, of which a certain number must always be in harbour. The remaining boats would be available for the defence of the ports. We have upwards of 170 cutters fitted for the spar torpedoes. The cutters appropriated to sea-going ships are about two-thirds of the total number. All the sea-going ships on foreign stations are supplied with their proper establishment of torpedoes. This includes the supply for their boats.

ZEBEHR PASHA, his two sons, his foster-son, and a servant, who arrived at Gibraltar on March 30 on board Her Majesty's ship Iris, have been taken to the Cottage, the Governor's summer residence, where all arrangements have been made for their comfort. The barrier-gates which isolate the house and garden from external communication are ordered to be kept closed day and night. A lieutenant and eleven non-commissioned officers and men are told off as a guard.

A FLOOD of great violence is said to have recently done much damage in the French colony of Obock, and the otherwise parched district has been converted into one immense lake. Lives have fortunately not been lost, although the Danakil women, who had been left in charge of their houses and children, while their husbands saved themselves in caves and grottoes, could only be persuaded by severe orders from the commander of the colony to leave the threatened houses, in which they would infallibly have been drowned. The material losses, however, have been very heavy; European houses and warehouses have been demolished, the huts and herds of the natives have been swept away by the flood, and great damage has been done to the Government stores. The stupor which momentarily followed the great misfortune has given way to courageous efforts among the colonists to repair what can be repaired, thanks to which the situation is already becoming less distressing; and if the appeal for help which has gone to Paris is responded to, both colonists and natives are ready to make the best of it and begin their work anew.

THE *Deutsche Zeitung* has received some biographical notes on Slatin Bey from a former fellow-student of this ill-fated Austrian whom the Mahdi has beheaded. Slatin was the son of wealthy parents, who lived in Vienna. He was sent to the Gymnasium in this city, and remained there until he had reached the third form, when he proceeded to the Commercial Academy. In 1870 he joined an expedition for the exploration of Central Africa, but an illness obliged him to remain at Cairo, and this proved fortunate for him, as all the members of the expedition were massacred. In 1876 Slatin returned to Vienna and served as a volunteer in the army. He became an officer, but, being of an adventurous disposition, soon threw up his commission and went to Egypt, where he turned Mahomedan and entered the Khedive's service. After rapid promotion he was advanced to the post of Governor of Darfour. Two of his brothers are still living in Vienna.

WHEN the North-West territory was transferred from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion Government in 1870 the native-born white-blooded population of that region numbered close upon 10,000. In local parlance these are spoken of as "half-breeds," even when there is little or no admixture of Indian blood; so that the term is analagous to that of "creole" as used in Spanish America. Of these 10,000 half-breeds some 47 per cent. were "Protestant" and 53 per cent. Catholic"—a classification which may be assumed to distinguish roughly between the descendants of the Scotch who formed the Selkirk settlement and the descendants of French-Canadian *coureurs*. The present disaffection, therefore, is confined to an element of the population in Manitoba and the North-West which cannot number at the present moment more than 6,000 all told.

THE University Boat-race was rowed on March 28 over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake in favourable weather. For the first half-mile Cambridge led, but when they reached the Crab Tree the positions had been reversed, and Oxford kept the lead until the finish, winning easily.

THE sculling race for the Championship of the World and £100, between Edward Hanlan of Toronto, and Beach of the Illawarra River, Australia, took place over the Paramatta Championship course on Saturday, March 28. The event created the greatest interest and the attendance was enormous. The weather was favourable and the water smooth. After keeping well together for some distance, Beach overhauled his opponent and won with ease by a number of lengths. It will be remembered that when Hanlan arrived in Australia some months ago, he visited that country with the special purpose of rowing a race with Beach for the Championship. In due course this contest took place, and to the intense surprise of all people in America, Canada, and England, the hitherto invincible Toronto sculler was defeated. It was, however, alleged that Hanlan was not in the best of conditions, and further that during the race he had been much interfered with by a steamer which went across his course. Immediately on his defeat he challenged Beach again, preparing himself very carefully for the contest. The result shows that Beach's first victory was by no means the fluke it was supposed to be, and that even the redoubtable Hanlan has at last met more than his match.

THE International Commission appointed to prepare a scheme for the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal has met in Paris. After an address by M. Jules Ferry, two plans were submitted, one by England and the other by France, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider them and to draw up a definitive project acceptable to all the Powers.

WE have heard lamentable tales lately, says a Society paper, about the discomforts which "the nobility and gentry" are suffering in consequence of the "depression," and things must indeed be very bad when, recently at Christie and Manson's, the late Lord Wilton's champagne realised only 250s., 300s., and 410s. per dozen; while the claret was given away at 160s. and 175s. per dozen. Evidently we are living in very hard times.

MILITARY NEWS.

THREE companies of the 6th Bengal Infantry from Dinapore, have been strengthening Benares.

A DETACHMENT of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment has been sent to Campbellpore for garrison duty, during the period the No. 1 battery 1st Brigade London Division Royal Artillery is withdrawn from that station.

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs commanding officers of Bengal Cavalry and Infantry regiments to enlist recruits for their respective corps, in room of all men who have passed by the invaliding boards of this season, but who would not under regulations be struck off until 1st May next. Promotions are to be made in succession to the native officers and non-commissioned officers who have been invalided, and vacancies thus caused in the rank and file are to be filled up by recruits.

COLONEL L. E. EVANS, Bengal Staff Corps, on general duty at Fort William, has been granted six months' leave to Kashmere.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A.C. TOKER, Wing Commander, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, *vice* Major Hay, relieved.

UNDER intructions from the Horse Guards it has been notified to the Army that the grant of gratuities with medals for long service and good conduct will cease on the 30th of June next. This order will produce very general dissatisfaction throughout the Army.

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollien of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

THE RAMESOARAM SHIP CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th February last, I find my name appearing in a short paragraph with regard to this scheme, and now that it is becoming more generally known, a few facts might be safely given without betraying a breach of confidence.

I may mention here that I and my friends have received from the India and Colonial Offices the most unselfish support, and particularly in India that of His Excellency the Governor of Madras; and it would be my great wish to see the work begun during his reign over that Presidency, and that his name should be identified with the scheme. Great works such as these require great thought, and I can assure my Indian friends that they have been deep and long.

The scheme is not a new one. Sir William Denison and Lord Napier were strong advocates in advancing it, and though traces were made and estimates taken out, nothing came of it. For twelve years, off and on, I have been working at it, but upon my last visit to Ceylon I was determined that something should be accomplished. In undertakings of this character there are several questions that naturally arise, and the most important one that I put to myself was "will it pay?" I have gone over the whole matter from end to end, not once but many times, and after making liberal allowances for all contingencies, though I am not at liberty to give the figures, I come to the conclusion that it will pay handsomely. It is really a gold mine as an investment, and differs from most gold mines, for here you see it on the surface. I am well acquainted with all the ports between Calcutta and Bombay, but more especially those on the Coromandel coast, and I don't think that there is one port on either the Malabar or Coromandel coast where a really safe harbour could be made, except, of course, at an enormous cost, which would not recoup investors for their outlay. If I mistake not, there is not a single port on either coast where you can land and discharge cargo without employing cargo boats. The cost of making Madras a safe port would be enormous, possibly running into millions; but in the proposed Rameswaram Canal you would have a safe harbour at a small cost, where you could land or discharge cargo alongside a quay in any weather. As regards the saving of time, this has been fully gone into, and it is computed that it would be three days on a voyage from England to Calcutta and home again, and the same of course to the Burmah ports; but I put it as more then this, especially in the case of coaling. The one-and-a-half days is based upon distance, but if you take into consideration rough weather and other precarious navigation round the island of Ceylon, as compared with comparative smooth water and simple navigation, coupled with less wear and tear, the saving would be more than one-and-a-half days.

Comparisons are odious, so we are told, but I cannot avoid making one, and that is between Port Said and Rameswaram. The former is now a large town, developed by the Canal alone, not by any trade from the interior, or any country adjacent to it. The latter will, without doubt, become a large town also, but with this difference, that it is not far distant from large producing centres. If a line of railway was made from Madura it would open the rich products of Southern India to some extent, and in time the northern part of Ceylon. I could mention many more facts as regards revenue apart from Canal dues, but I think I have stated sufficient to convince all that the undertaking will be a good and paying one; and if it had not been so, I should have been the last to give it the time and attention that I have done.—Yours, &c.

BARTON GRINDROD.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SYAJIRAO GAEKWAR arrived yesterday morning at Bandora by a special train, leaving Baroda at half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. An unfortunate accident occurred on the line between Ghorgaum and Andheri, where a labourer was knocked down and run over by the engine. The train was immediately stopped, and Dr. Bhalchandar, the head of the medical department of the State, who accompanied His Highness, tried to administer some stimulants, but the poor man died in a few minutes. At the station the Maharaja was received on behalf of the Government by a deputation consisting of Mr. W. W. Loch, Assistant Collector of Thanna, and Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodar, Mamlutdar of Salsette. The Bandora Municipality had decorated the road leading from the station to the post-office with some flags and bunting, and Mr. D. J. De Monte, Dr. J. S. Gonsalves, and Mr. Tookaram Taiya, as the representatives of the Municipality, presented an address of welcome to the Maharaja. The address noted with regret that the occasion of His Highness's arrival was the illness of the Maharani Saheb, and it expressed a hope that the change of air might soon restore her to perfect health. The occasion of welcoming His Highness was very gladly availed of by the Municipality, who knew well the interest the young prince was to the welfare of his State and the happiness of his subjects. His Highness briefly thanked the deputation for the kind sentiments contained in the address, and expressed his general satisfaction at the cordiality of his reception. Mr. Loch placed a garland of flowers round the neck of the young prince, who then alighted from his saloon and proceeded in a carriage and four to the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., at Land's End, which has been placed at his disposal. Several other bungalows on the hill have been rented for the use of the Durbar officials and others. Before he drove off Captain Cadell, Shahabudeen thanked, on behalf of his royal master, the native gentlemen who were present in large numbers on the platform in honour of his arrival. Among other marks of respect paid to His Highness was a salute of twenty-one fog signals, and the presence of a detachment of the Thanna Police, who paraded outside the station. The saloon occupied by the Maharaja's wife Chimnabai, along with some other ladies of the royal household, was guarded with scrupulous care from the vulgar gaze, and they were carried in closed palanquins to the carriages outside. The queen, who is said to be suffering from consumption, will be under the treatment of Dr. H. Cook. She is said to possess a fair knowledge of English, and is accompanied by her tutor, Mrs. Minbai A. Pitale, the daughter of Mr. Raichuna Sadashew, and a former pupil of the Alexandra Native Girls' School. The Maharaja is accompanied by Captain Sadler, Assistant Resident, Major H. Melliss, his private secretary, Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandalavala, Dr. Bhalchandar, Sirdar Joysingrao Angre, palace officer, Mr. Anundrao Pitale, and others. The Gaekwar has brought with him about six hundred followers, and the quiet little town of Bandora will, no doubt, be very lively for a few weeks. Mr. Duxbury and Mr. Tudball, the Traffic Superintendent, were present at the station to superintend the railway arrangements. Though it was early morning many gentlemen had contrived to leave Bombay by the local trains to be present in time for the reception of His Highness. The following are some of those present: H. H. Aga Ali Shah, Messrs. Dadabhai Naorojee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Heerjee A. Dadysett, Vizbhookhandas Atmaram, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Bal Mangesh Wagle, Framjee and Boyabai, Tribhovundas Vurjeevundas, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Sorabjee Tata, K. C. Bedarkar, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Eduljee Rustomjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, and many others.

A BUDDHIST INITIATION.

A COLOMBO correspondent sends us the following account of the recent admission of Miss Mary Flynn, of Bombay, into the Buddhist community:—Miss Flynn expressed her desire to publicly proclaim her faith in Buddhism, and I had the honour of accompanying her to the High Priest's temple, where it was arranged to have the ceremony. We were cordially received at the library by the Rt. Rev. Sumangala. It was a decent upstair building with a grove of cocoanut palms and other ornamental trees at its front, and presented a lovely sight from a distance. A flight of steps brought us to the second floor, which consisted of shelves laden with works of oriental lore. Its eastern wing consisted of works relating to Buddhism, bound in ola leaves, and set with precious stones, in the true oriental style; the walls were graced with fine mounted photos of places resorted to by Buddhist pilgrims; on a side table were placed statuettes of the Lord Buddha, and a bell-shaped golden vessel with the Sopara relics enclosed. Here devotees bow down and worship in memory of the Lord. Exactly at 4 p.m. the High Priest came in, when the audience present, including Miss Flynn, after their respects to his reverence sat down on the rich Persian carpets which covered the floor. The High Priest then inquired of Miss Flynn the reasons that led her to accept the philosophy of the Lord Buddha. After she had answered most satisfactorily the question put to her, Rt. Rev. Sumangala administered the "Pansil" in Pali, which Miss Flynn repeated after him, and promised to observe it. The "Ratana Sutta" was then chanted by twenty-two priests arrayed in yellow-silk robes. The ceremony all throughout was solemn in the extreme. Miss Mary Flynn is a member of the Theosophical Society, and is an earnest worker for its cause.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE STORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has published in narrative form the substance of all the available information in reference to the negotiations with Russia. The article is of great length, but the essential parts are given below:—

HOW THE JOINT COMMISSION CAME TO BE PROPOSED.

After Merv had annexed itself to the Russian Empire the English Government made representations at St. Petersburg concerning the consequences which would follow from this latest excursion of the Russian Empire, which brought the dominions of the Czar for the first time into immediate proximity to those of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

When in March, 1884, Sir Edward Thornton made representations to M. de Giers concerning the English view of the incorporation of Merv, he did not find the Russian Government disposed to enter into the question. England, said the Russian Minister, was perfectly free to enter into any relations she pleased with the States limitrophe to India; the same liberty which Russia recognized as England's right she claimed for herself in dealing with States outside the range of England's influence. As for any further assurances, said M. de Giers somewhat bitterly, its experience of the way in which its declarations have been treated—a statement, for instance, that there was no present intention of going to Merv being proclaimed as a solemn pledge never to go to Merv, a step which Russia explicitly reserved her right to take at any time—did not predispose the Russian Government to make any further communications of a similar nature "What propositions, then," asked our Ambassador, "do you propose to make?" "None at all," replied in effect the Russian Minister about three weeks later: "but having regard to the great importance of an *entente cordiale* between the two Empires in Central Asia, we may remind you that two years ago we proposed to have the precise boundary of the Afghan region exclusively under English influence accurately marked off, for the avoidance of disputes and the establishment of a good and clear understanding as to where the north-western frontier of Afghanistan really runs." This proposal was rejected by England, under the influence of those who feared that such a timely demarcation would give an indirect sanction to Russian extention up to the line of delimitation. Now that the Russian frontier marches with that of Afghanistan, that objection disappears, and the Russian Government, therefore, renewed the proposition of 1882—namely, that the north-western frontier of Afghanistan running from Khojah Shaleh in a westerly direction should be definitively settled.

HOW AND WHEN THE JOINT COMMISSION WAS ACCEPTED.

Ministers took a month to think over the matter, and then, in the first week in May, they sent a formal proposal to St. Petersburg that the Afghan frontier, "from Khojah Saleh west-ward"—no point whatever west of Khojah Saleh being mentioned, no allusion to Sarakhs, or the neighbourhood of Sarakhs, appears in the official communication of the English Government on which the Joint Commission was issued. The Government proposed that the principal parts of the boundary line should be laid down on the spot by a Joint Commission composed of one Russian, one Englishman, and one Afghan. The Russian Government in reply congratulated Lord Granville on the prospect of a definitive settlement, accepted the proposal that the boundary should be laid down by a Joint Commission on the spot, but firmly refused to admit the title of Afghanistan to be represented on the Commission. The English Government waived the point about the Afghan Commissioner.

THE SEIZING OF PENJDEH PROPOSED.

The English Government thus adopted in May as its own the Russian proposal of March, and both countries stood committed to the settlement of all disputed points on the north-west frontier by a Joint Commission on the spot. The Ameer, however, began to bestir himself. In 1883 he threw a strong force into Bala Murghab, a frontier stronghold which, although often left without a garrison, had admittedly been occasionally in the effective possession of Shere Ali. As soon as Russia and England began to discuss the settlement of the frontier by a Joint Commission, those of the Rawlinson school began to bestir about to discover how they should circumvent the Commission, and, by confronting it with a *fait accompli* in the shape of an Afghan occupation of Penjdeh, render it useless, and indeed needless and unnecessary, the deliberations of the Commission. Evidence of this cropped up now and again in telegrams from India during the first half of last year, but the most remarkable proof of their determination is afforded by an article on the north-western frontier of Afghanistan in the *Times* of June 9. The nature of this article may be inferred from the following extract:—It depends upon English diplomacy and Afghan strength to supply a frontier line traced along an are between Maimene and Kushan which shall satisfy the exigencies of the time, and thus produce that sense of security which is now plainly wanting. . . . No adjustment of the frontier in this quarter can be pronounced satisfactory that fails to convert Penjdeh into a fortified Afghan position. . . . It may be hoped that a practical solution will have been discovered on the spot before the final that has gone forth that there is to be a new Frontier Commission composed of the representatives of the two Great Powers immediately concerned. That was plain speaking. Although the Russian Government at our invitation had agreed to refer the adjudication of all disputed questions as to the Afghan frontier from Khojah Saleh westward to a Joint Commission, here was an eminent Anglo-Indian official, in the columns of the leading English newspaper, arguing in favour of the seizure of Penjdeh by the Ameer, with the avowed hope that it would be fatal to the Commission.

THE RUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST THE SEIZURE OF PENJDEH.

That article appeared on June 9. Within a fortnight M. de Giers sent for Sir Edward Thornton, and gravely protested against the proposal to substitute the seizure of strong positions by Afghan troops for the deliberations of the Joint Commission, to which it had been agreed to refer the question of the line of frontier. The Imperial Cabinet, said M. de Giers, had received reports from the Transcaspian province that it was the intention of the Abdur Rahman Khan to seize Penjdeh and other strong positions beyond the limits within which either Dost Mamomed or Shere Ali had exercised any authority. He would therefore remind the English Government that according to the terms of the arrangement of 1872-3, by which Russia had agreed to recognize Badakshan and Wakhan as within the limits of Afghanistan, an express understanding was that England would use her undoubted influence in order to restrain the Ameer from extending his dominions beyond the territories in effective possession of Shere Ali and Dhost Mahomed, and especially to induce him to refrain from aggression on the independent Turkoman tribes beyond his frontier, the Russian Government expected that the Ameer would be restrained from any act of aggression on Penjdeh. Penjdeh, we may add, had been occupied by the independent tribe of Saryk Turkomans since 1857. Neither Dost Mahomed nor Shere Ali nor Abdur Rahman had ever exercised any authority over these wild marauders. No Afghan dare ever show his face in Penjdeh. Nothing is more uncontrovertibly established than the fact that, whatever may have been the claim of Herat to the land of Penjdeh before 1857, no Afghan from that date to the date of the Russian protest had ever exercised any effective authority over the independent Turkomans who lived in that oasis.

WHEN PENJDEH WAS SEIZED.

Penjdeh was perhaps the most important point, and one of the most debated points, in all the debateable land. Not only was it important as being an oasis near the junction of two rivers, but it was the first place of any large settlement of Turkomans was to be found beyond the limits of Afghan jurisdiction. The Afghans, under a baneful impulsion, determined to seize it. The botanist Dr. Regel, who was at Penjdeh at Midsummer, heard reports that the troops of the Ameer were on the way to seize it and in the first days of July, when he was at Youle'an, he heard that it had been occupied in force. I believe the Afghans under Aminullah Khan, Governor of Bala Murghab, left the latter place on June 21. They propably did not hurry over the forty miles that intervene between Bala Murghab and Penjdeh, and arrived there about the end of June. At that time there was not a Russian soldier nearer than Merv. The Saryks of Youletan, headed by their Khan, had gone on a pilgrimage to Askabat to ask to become Russian subjects. They had received a somewhat rough welcome, being told that Russia did not care for them and their worthless territory, but that if they would behave themselves Russia would look after them. There was not the least sign of any intention on the part of Russia to send a single Cossack into the disputed territory. She had a mere handful of men at Merv and a few at Sarakhs. Everything was left to the decision of the Commission. But the most ill-advised advance of the Afghans to Penjdeh changed everything. The Saryks at Penjdeh were chastised, and a strong Afghan garrison established in the midst of a population that for thirty years had only recognized the Afghans as an hereditary foe. But it was not until months later—that is to say, in October—that the first Russian soldier entered the debateable land, when they occupied Pul-i-khatun. No subsequent advance was made that was not provoked by the movements of Afghan troops north of Penjdeh, in face of the clearest warnings as to the necessity that would thereby be created for a Russian advance to the southern limit of the debateable land.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Sir Peter Lumsden's appointment was gazetted on July 17, but the fact was not communicated to the Russian Government till three weeks later. His instructions must have been drawn up early in August, for their substance was communicated to the Russian Government before the month was ten days old. The full text of these instructions was, of course, not laid before Russia, but they were broad, liberal, and reasonable. Sir Peter Lumsden was instructed to repair to Sarakhs to meet the Russian Commissioner on October 1-13, and proceed with him to draw the frontier which, taking into account all the local circumstances, would be most likely to give an assured peace to the borders. He was specifically instructed to adjudicate as to the Afghan title to Penjdeh, a summary of the case in favour of its Afghan character which had been got ready the previous year by our agents was given him, and he was further informed that even if the Afghan claim, based on the alleged payment of taxes or rent and the appointment of Naibs *in partibus* or otherwise, should appear to him to be historically justified he was free to draw the frontier north or south of Penjdeh in accordance with his judgment as to the line that would best conduce to the tranquility of Central Asia and the peace and security of Afghanistan. In other words, the English Government desired their agent to understand that he was to draw a good working political frontier that would be likely to last, without regarding himself as bound hand and foot by disputed titles or musty claims to territorial sovereignty.

The Russian Government was informed that Sir Peter Lumsden was instructed to ascertain the true limits of Afghan territory, taking into consideration the political relations between the various tribes, and taking care not to impose on the Ameer the responsibility for the government of territory which he either did not desire, or *which might prove too great a burden for Afghanistan.* This clause is of the first importance, although it has been somewhat strangely overlooked. It proves that with a true political instinct the English Government, before it lost its head and collapsed into the arms of Sir Henry Rawlinson, was much

All and Dost Mahomed, and will explain with the utmost clearness that she has never thought of asking the English Government to exclude Penjdeh from Afghanistan without inquiry on the spot. Her anxiety is to secure that local inquiry as speedily as possible, and to remove it from all danger of miscarriage, and therefore she hopes that the Commission may get to work with no more delay. Of course the Commissioners will disagree, but after they have gone over the ground and arrived at the exact facts, there will be no difficult in referring the irreducible minimum in dispute to arbitration. In any case, we venture to believe that there will be no war.

RUSSIA, THE AMEER, AND THE AFGHAN BARRIER.

At the weekly meeting of the Balloon Society, on March 27, Captain Molesworth, R.N., in the chair, Mr. Charles Marvin read a paper on "Russia, the Ameer, and the Afghan Barrier." After a preliminary reference to the attempt to open up a highway to India *viâ* Afghanistan, in the time of George II., the lecture pointed out the difference between the two Russian advances from the Caspian in 1869 and 1880, and went on to controvert the popular view that Afghanistan provided a material as well as a moral barrier between Russia and India. The Russians were actually at the gates of Herat; the English were posted on the hills dominating the avenues to Candahar; between them was the Afghan barrier which was physically of such a character that the Russians could drive a four-in-hand from their outposts to ours. The defeat of the Afghan barrier was that it was weakest where it ought to be strongest and could only be properly safeguarded by our holding Herat. Mr. Marvin proceeded to discuss the ethnographical and political obstacles to the value of the Afghan barrier. He maintained that the whole country between the Russians and India was open and provided with easy roads, and with the exception of a small section close to Candahar it was either unpopulated or possessed by quiet and peaceable tribes or clans. Summing up the whole matter he maintained that though there might be an Afghan barrier between the Russians at Samarcand and the English at the mouth of the Khyber, there was none between the Russians at the gates of Herat and the English at the gates of Candahar. It was therefore necessary to set up a screen in north-west Afghanistan to keep the Russians in check in times of peace. He proposed that from the base we possessed on our own territory of Beluchistan we should extend a chain of outposts up the Perso-Afghan frontier to the Oxus at Khoja Saleh, and he suggested that Sir Peter Lumsden's party should form the nucleus of the cordon.

Commander Cameron moved a resolution expressing the approval of the meeting of Mr. Marvin's proposal, which was seconded by Mr. Watson.

Dr. Clarke moved, as an amendment, that the Indus was a sufficient natural frontier for the protection of India, but the original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A second resolution, expressing the sympathy of the meeting with Sir Peter Lumsden and his colleagues in their important work, was also carried, and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to Mr. Marvin and the chairman.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST OSMAN DIGMA.

According to the home papers spies and others have reported to General Graham that the tribes were deserting Osman Digma, who had retreated from his position at Tamai with only a handful of followers. A white flag, too, was flying at Hasheen. Correspondents report that the news as to the Arabs' retreat was so positive that General Graham postponed his advance, and gave orders for pushing forward the railway as speedily as possible. On a reconnoissance being made, however, it was found on April 1, that Tamai was still occupied by a large body of the enemy. Upon this being made known to General Graham, he is said to have again withdrawn the men from work on the railway, and resumed preparations for an early advance.

LANDING OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT.

There was great excitement at Suakim on the occasion of the arrival of the Iberia with the first part of the New South Wales contingent. The arrival of the colonists created the greatest enthusiasm among the ships in the harbour and the troops in camp, and as the Iberia steamed up the harbour, the crews of all the vessels there thronged the rigging and bulwarks, and cheered tremendously. The troops consisted of 28 officers, 500 men of the battalion of infantry, 33 men of the ambulance corps, and 30 of the artillery, Colonel Richardson commanding the whole. All the infantry wore scarlet tunics and white helmets, with black valises, and are armed with Martini-Henry rifles and sword-bayonets. The artillerymen have repeating carbines. The contingent drew up in line two deep on Shore Island and was eagerly scanned by the crowd which occupied all the points of vantage on the piles of commissariat stores. Headed by the fife and drum bands of the East Surrey Regiment and the King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry, the Australians then marched over the causeway to the camp; the whole route being lined with an extraordinary heterogeneous gathering, which may itself a remarkable sight—Indians of the native contingent, soldiers of English regiments, Arabs of the town, camel-drivers, sailors, camp-followers, and Greeks all gathered together to witness the arrival of the new-comers. The officers rode out to see the column, the passing camel convoys were halted, and the pickets and guards turned out. General Graham inspected the colonists and then addressed them as follows:—

Colonel Richardson, officers, and soldiers of New South Wales,—In the name of the force which I have the honour to command, I give you a hearty welcome. You are our comrades in arms, who will share the perils, toils, and, I hope, glories of this expedition. I am proud to command such a force. You belong to an empire on which the sun never sets and over the English heart beats with the glorious spirit which knits it into one empire. We honour the feeling which led you to leave your pleasant homes and war against the desert and its savage inhabitants. You are soldiers as well as Englishmen, and will cheerfully submit to the privations and severe discipline necessary for the safety of an army in the field. The eyes of our common country, of the whole English world, are on you. I am sure you will do credit to the splendid colony which sent you out, and the race to which you belong.

This speech was loudly cheered, and the colonel of the Australians, having obtained permission, then led his men in three cheers for General Graham. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says:—"The colonist contingent is composed of men belonging to all social classes; prosperous citizens, men, strong, straight, and well set up, from the country and the bush; retired soldiers and sailors, artisans, etc. All display an admirable physique and appear to be as hard as nails. Their average height is in excess of that of any British infantry, and their average age appears to be over thirty years. They are fine, bearded fellows, keen for a scrimmage. Whilst I was talking with the commandant he said that every man had got his whole heart in his work, and was thoroughly aware what important bearings this patriotic outburst was bound to have upon the question of colonial confederation. But the first and chief reason for his fellow-colonists' enthusiasm was their burning love for the old country, and passionate loyalty to the Crown, seeking no higher reward than the approbation of their Queen and of England—no greater honour than to stand shoulder to shoulder with the imperial troops. He further said that enthusiasm without parallel prevailed throughout the whole colony, which rushed to arms with one ringing shout of "Hurrah for Old England and our Queen!" Men, money, horses, and supplies poured in without cessation. They only had to pick and choose. All the officers were only anxious to go to the front forthwith. The doctors speak most highly of the stamina and general health of the contingent. The men themselves consider having been selected to serve as the greatest good fortune possible. On talking with them I found their hearty expressions of patriotism were a perfect revelation of colonial pride in England and devotion to her service. The Ambulance Corps is thirty-six strong, including three doctors, one of whom is Surgeon Granville, of the Zulu war. These doctors are assisted by several qualified medical graduates, who have volunteered in order to gain some field experience. The horses are a fine selection, and were landed in that admirable condition.

The rest of the New South Wales troops arrived in the Australasia. They also received a hearty welcome. The whole contingent from New South Wales was inspected by General Graham on March 3. It has been attached to the Brigade of Guards—an honour which has given the Australians the greatest gratification.

LORD WOLSELEY ORDERED TO CAIRO.

Lord Wolseley is returning to Cairo, in accordance with orders received from England. Rumour had it that he was to proceed to Suakim. As, however, he could not, with all expedition reach Suakim before a fortnight at the earliest, and as long before that the army of Sir Gerald Graham will have, it is hoped, defeated Osman Digma in a decisive battle, another explanation was afforded. "There is really no reason," the military correspondent of the *Times* says, "why Lord Wolseley should remain on the Upper Nile; at Cairo he would be in closer postal communication with England, and he would be available in case it were determined to organize an army for operations on the eastern shores of the Black Sea."

The Mudir of Dongola received intelligence on March 30 that his troops have had an engagement with the Hassaneeyeh tribe near the Hannak Mountain, about sixteen miles south of Marawee, in which they killed twenty of the enemy, took six prisoners, and captured a number of cattle. The Mudir's troops suffered no loss.

News has been received at Dongola that General Gordon's secretary had been a traitor. It was further stated that when Khartoum fell he informed the Mahdi that Slatin Bey had been in the habit of writing to Gordon. The Mahdi, on receipt of this information, had Slatin Bey killed.

Further confirmation of the rising against the Mahdi in Kordofan has been received. The new preacher is one El Makki, of the Khattomea sect. Several tribes have pronounced for El Makki, have driven out the Mahdi's people and have killed the Emir Mahmoud, a relative of the Mahdi.

It appears from news which has been received at Suakim from Kassala that the garrison was still holding out on the 5th of March. It is reported at Suakim that negotiations are proceeding with the Italians with reference to a project for attempting the relief of Kassala from Massowa. A report has reached Cairo from Agig, through official channels, to the effect that the Bentamers and Gedin tribes have gained a victory over the Hadendowas at Daga, not far from Kassala. They are, moreover, said to have taken a number of prisoners.

THE NIGHT ATTACKS AT SUAKIM.

In a letter from Suakim dated the 12th ult a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* corroborates a report which has already been published about the defenceless state of our camp there until the murder of our soldiers nightly while they slept caused measures to be taken for their safety. As to the arrangement of the camp he says:—The front of our camp is considerably over three miles in stretch, while the relative positions of the tents have been arranged apparently solely for the convenience of Osman Digma's hyænas. The standing order for the immediate entrenchment of all lines was not enforced, and the time and manner for defending their regiments were left to the discretion of their respective colonels, the result having proved so inadequate that if it were not for the hideous consequences it would be absurd. Our sleeping soldiers lie virtually at the mercy of the enemy, and in the Hadendowa's inexplicable forbearance the country has much to be very grateful for. They have refrained from slaughter with a self-denial that in such foes is positively heroic. The Coldstreams slept two nights with nothing between them and the stealthy murderous spears of the Soudanese; till the day before yesterday the headquarters staff went to bed without even an earthwork to protect them from the snake-like attack of the enemy. Yet the Hadendowas were content with an odd soldier or two here or there. With the lives of the generals and their staffs in their hands they sneaked instead into the tents of privates. To the providence that protects the helpless, Generals Greaves, M'Neill, and the rest owe their lives—to nothing else.

Describing how the attacks were made, the correspondent goes on to say:—Crawling along on all fours, the Arabs traverse the space between them and their victims with all the patient caution of wild beasts stalking prey. They reach the doomed tent. For the sake of the sea-breeze the doorway is open, and the next instant the murderer is standing by the sleeping soldier's side. He feels a hand passing over his body and starts. A cry is rising to his lips. It is strangled in his throat by a groan of pain, and before the gallant fellow can even warn his comrades the fierce spear is driven home through his body, the heavy two-handled sword has fallen across him. But the tent is alarmed. There is no time to lose! Slashing this way and that, the murderers stab and hack with the fury of fiends, and then as the camp starts to its feet in clamour they are off. Not a sound betrays their passing. There is no trace of blood to tell of retribution. They are gone—back into the villainous gullies, back into the scattered brush; and next we can imagine them sitting to refresh themselves outside our line of redoubts—to listen gleefully to the storm they have raised—the bugles telling the old tale of murder completed and the murderers gone, the aimless volleys of rifles, the din of voices, the impotent utterances of our indignant guns roaring for an impossible vengance.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

An explanation has been published of the delay in the signing of the Egyptian Financial Convention by the representative of the Porte. It is stated in a despatch from Berlin that the Sultan, though consenting, under England's threat to break off diplomatic negotiations with the Porte, to issue a firman for the loan, declined to authorize the signing of the declaration and Convention, because these documents contain, as he alleges, several points contrary to his sovereign rights in Egypt. It is believed that his Majesty's refusal was based upon the view that the signature of those documents implies a recognition of the bombardment of Alexandria and the subsequent action of England in Egypt, which would produce a bad impression on the Mussulman world, and also because England declined the demands put forward by Hassan Fehmy Pasha, and offered no other compensation for Turkey's signature. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on March 29 as follows:—

Considerable irritation is felt in Turkish circles at the action of the British Government in the matter of an ultimatum to the effect that if within forty-eight hours the representative of Turkey had not signed the Egyptian Financial Convention Egypt would cease to form an integral portion of the Ottoman Empire in the sense of the payment of tribute. At the Porte the news was received with an outburst of indignation. On Tuesday a meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which the question was fully discussed, and before separating a strong protest was drawn up in the form of a circular Note, and despatched by telegraph to the Porte's representatives at foreign Courts for communication to the respective governments. Russia alone of the six Great Powers was spared the trouble of reading the story of Turkey's grievances in respect to British action, no copy of the Note having been despatched to St. Petersburg—for the reason, probably, that the Russophile, Said Pasha, had decided to keep back Turkey's signature at the instigation of Muscovite diplomacy. In any case the Russian Legation is elated at the turn of affairs, as likely still further to alienate Turkey from England, and thus facilitate the Russian overtures for an alliance with the Porte in the event of the Czar's Government accepting war with England on the Afghan question. As usual, where Orientals are concerned, intrigue and petty spite were not altogether unconnected with the Prime Minister's action in this matter. Hassan Fehmy, the Special Ambassador to London, and Musurus Pasha, on the strength of Said's first instructions, had promised Earl Granville Turkey's adhesion. At the last moment these officials received Said's orders to withhold their signatures. On the receipt of this intimation Hassan telegraphed to his Government that, having given a formal promise to sign, this breach of faith rendered his position untenable, and therefore asked to be recalled. I hear that finally Hassan and Musurus have given an assurance on the part of their Government that the Sultan will grant a firman sanctioning the loan, and that this assurance has met with the approval of England and the other Powers interested in the question of the signature of the Convention.

LAUNCH OF H. M. S. MERSEY.

The first of a new class of "protected corvettes" intended to act as swift cruisers, was successfully launched from the Royal Dockyard at Chatham. The ceremonial part of the function was performed by Lady Key. Designed as an armed cruiser for service in which her usefulness and her own safety upon occasion will depend upon her speed and ability to manœuvre rapidly, the Mersey is fitted rather for attack than defence. Although she might not be able to do much mischief to a fort or a first-class ironclad, her armament, including two 8-in. and ten 6-in. breechloading guns, torpedoes, and ram, would make her a formidable opponent for any unarmoured ship. The guns will be disposed so as to give the power of firing with the greatest possible effect while manœuvring. The two large guns are to be pivoted, one on the forecastle and one on the poop. On either side, fore and aft of the ships, are two projections or sponsons, and in each of these one of the 6-in. guns is to be placed, the others, three on a side, between the sponsons, increasing the effectiveness of her broadside fire. Long ports in the forward sponsons permit the guns to be trained 4 deg. across the bow and to an angle of 60 deg. abaft, giving a lateral range of 154deg., while they may also be fired with a depression of 7deg. or at an elevation of 20deg. The after-sponsons admit of an equal range of fire. These guns carry their own shields for the protection of the gunners. She is also to carry one 9-pounder and one 7-pounder boat and field gun, a 1-in. Nordenfelt and two 45-in. Gardner guns. Whitehead torpedoes will be carried and provision is made for discharging them either above or below water on each broad-side. Except for the steel-faced armour, 9in. thick, protecting the conning tower and the steel protective deck-plating, 2in. thick where it is horizontal and 3in. thick where it slopes downward across the coal compartments at the sides, the Mersey is unarmoured. The authorized complement of coal is 500 tons Her engines of the horizontal compound pattern are to be of 6,000 indicated horse power. She is provided with twin-screw propellers, and it is anticipated that her speed will be 18 to 19 knots an hour. The principal dimensions of the ship are—Length between perpendiculars, 300ft.; extreme breadth, 46ft.; mean draught of water, 17ft. 9in.; load draught amidships, 19ft.; load displacement, 3,000 tons. Her crew will number 300 officers and men. In the adjoining shed is another of the sisterhood—the Severn, now so far advanced that it is expected she will be ready to leave the ways in about three months.

THE RISING IN CANADA.

The Mounted Police stationed at Fort Carleton, under the command of Captain Crozier, marched out on March 26 and engaged the rebels, while those under Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, numbering ninety men, crossed the river. Captain Crozier then withdrew to the Fort with ten of his men killed and eleven wounded. A junction was afterwards effected between the two police forces. Eighty of the rebels were killed in the engagement, and the rest were in full retreat towards the west.

A telegram was received at Ottawa on April 1st from the Indian agent at Battleford, stating that the Stonie Indians are in arms and are marching on that place. All the Indians in the vicinity have risen in rebellion, and have killed two of their instructors. Three or four chiefs of the Cree Indians, with their followers, had entered the settlement terrifying the women and demanding food. The whole settlement, numbering 400 persons, fled to the barracks, where they are in safety. The Indians made no further demonstration. The Indians in other districts are in an excited state. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* reports that Riel's rebellion is assuming an aspect indicating protracted war. Winnipeg telegrams indicate that almost all Indian tribes in the North-West Territory are on the war path. Qu' Appelle reports state that the Indians on the File Hills Reservation, numbering 500, have risen and killed a farm-in tructor. Three companies of troops with a battery have been sent to Fort Qu'Appelle, about twenty miles northward, to reinforce the post. Battleford reports announce that all the Indians are in rebellion, that they came into the town threatening to burn it, and have robbed houses. All the women and children have been taken into the barracks, which are being strengthened. The men all told able to defend the barracks number 200. A later report is that the Indians are attacking the south side of the barracks. These reports left before the Government plan of campaign was announced, which included the abandonment of Battleford and sending the settlers to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The probability now is that their retreat has been cut off. Nothing has been heard from Colonel Irvine at Prince Albert, indicating that the rebels may have cut off his means of sending despatches. Ottawa advices report that great apprehension is felt in Government circles, with a belief that the Indians generally have made an alliance with the rebels. General Middleton has telegraphed from Qu'Appelle asking, in addition to the 1,500 men the Dominion is now sending him from the East, that 2,000 should now be equipped ready for an emergency. Orders have been given for raising 963 men in the North-West. This, with the troops now with General Middleton or *en route*, makes 3,163 men, besides 2,000 mounted police. If Government authorizes the equipment of the 2,000 men it will make over 7,000 in the field or in reserve which is the extent of the present available force of the Dominion, unless the volunteers are called out. Grave complaints are made that the troops are armed with obsolete rifles.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARTINI-ENRY RIFLE.

In the House of Commons on March 27, Lord Elcho asked whether it was not a fact that more than a year ago Her Majesty's Government received reports from Sir F. Roberts, complaining of the Martini-Henry rifle cartridges in use in India, and giving statistics of the numbers which had jammed during the manœuvres of the troops; whether any notice or action was taken on these reports; and whether, now that these cartridges were reported as having jammed in every engagement fought in the Soudan, Her Majesty's Government would, in view of the present critical state of public affairs, and in view of the fact that this jamming was supposed by the most eminent military authorities to be easily remediable, cause immediate and searching inquiry to be made into the question, without waiting for the presence of Lord Wolseley or even for more detailed reports from him.

Mr. Childers, in answer to the first part of the question to this was answered last night in another place further search and inquiry have been made, and it now appears that the following statement is contained in a report by the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, dated the 23rd of February, 1884, on certain trials carried on between three experimental Gardner one-barrel guns and 60 men of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers at the Camp of Exercise, at Bangalore, of the Madras Army, in 1884, viz.:—"With regard to the rifles of the infantry, several rifles were out of action, or only fired comparatively a few rounds, owing to a number of the cartridges getting loose in the chambers or breeches;" and "The jams of exploded cartridgers in the breeches of the rifles of the infantry are being inquired into, and both ammunition and rifles will be tested at the Arsenal, Madras." The report from which the above extracts have been taken is one on the subject of machine guns, and was sent to the War Office on the 7th of January, 1885. Action was taken on it as regards the machine guns at once. Action had already been taken in India as regards the rifles, and the result has been asked for. Inquiry had been made without waiting for further reports than Lord Wolseley, and orders have already been given for manufacture of the solid case cartridge for Martini-Henry rifles as requested by his lordship.

THE ASSETS OF THE PRINCES OF KIRWEE.

On March 30 Sir W. Bartlelot asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any portion of (over or about £280,000) of the movable assets of the captured Princes of Kirwee had been retained by the Indian Government as not being legal booty, and had not been divided as prize money, and how much had been so retained. In the Parliamentary return, No. 213, of Session 1876, as the order of the House, dated July 23, 1874, calling for a return of the whole movable estate of the captured Princes, and of all their assets in any part of the world, was expressly required; whether any further legal proceedings were being initiated for the purpose of eliciting from the India Office, in compliance with the strict and repeated orders of the Legislature, a full and true account of all the movable estate of the captured chiefs which had been retained by the local government, and had not been distributed as prize of war; and whether any supplementary return, accounting for all movable assets of the Kirwee Princes retained by the local government, whether officially recognized as booty or not, would be presented to Parliament to satisfy the order of the House.

Mr. Cross.—I can only repeat what I said in May last when replying to a similar question of the right hon. member for Wigtown. I then said that the return presented in 1876, in compliance with the order of the House of July 23, 1873, gave a complete "return of the amount of all movable property of enemies or insurgents in the territories of Her Majesty or of the proceeds thereof, which passed into the possession of the authorities in India since the outbreak of the war in 1857, distinguishing the funds which have been distributed among the troops, and the funds which have been retained, or otherwise disposed of, by the local government." The promissory notes, representing the sum referred to by the hon. and gallant member, were not at any time passed into the possession of Government. They were therefore not included in the return. Where any such notes were captured, as at Lucknow, they were shown in the return. As, therefore, the return was prepared in strict accordance with the orders of the House, there is no ground for supplementing it. Full information regarding these notes was submitted to the House in an earlier return, No. 298, of July 5, 1880. It is the case that in a letter of the 19th of March, addressed by the Rev. A. Kinloch to the India Office, he has declared an intention of applying for a *mandamus* requiring the Secretary of State to furnish a return in compliance with the strict orders of the House. These orders, as I have shown, have already been strictly complied with.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The following letter has been received by Mr. C. M. Norwood, M.P., the president of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, from the Under-Secretary of State for India:—

"India Office, S W., March 31, 1885.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom expressing the hope that her Majesty's Government will carry out the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Railways and will also offer such terms of guarantee as will induce the public to assist more largely in making new railways. In reply, I am desired to acquaint the Association that the Secretary of State in Council has been in communication with the Government of India as to the steps to be taken to give effect as far as practicable to the recommendations of the Select Committee of last session, and that it has been decided to increase so far the present the annual borrowings by the Government of India for public works from 250 lacs to 350 lacs, the greater part of which it is proposed to expend annually on railway extension. This increased borrowing on the part of the Government of India takes effect during the official year of 1885-86. The Secretary of State in Council is fully sensible of the importance of inducing the public to invest more largely in new railway undertakings in India, provided the money can be raised on terms which are not too onerous to Indian revenues. Terms have recently been agreed upon with the promoters of a company for a line from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore, with branches to Manikpur on the East Indian Railway, and to Saugor, and negotiations have also been commenced for the promotion of a company to construct and work a line of railway between Nagpur and Calcutta. The present condition of the money market, however, prevents the completion of either of these arrangements. It may be of interest to the Association to know that during 1883-84, 2391 miles of new railway were completed and opened for traffic, and that at the close of that year (March 31, 1884) the total length of lines sanctioned was 14,290 miles, of which 10,832½ were open for traffic, and 3,457½ remained to be completed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. K. Cross."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 18.

Burrigh, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

April 19.

Tandy, Major, 8th N. I., on leave, from Nusseerabad.

April 20.

Orr, Lt., 2nd Roy Fr., for embarkation, to England, from Rawal Pindi.
Kelley, Surg., I. N. S., on duty, from Deolali.
Langton, Surgn.-Major on duty, from Deolali.
Hogg, Lt.-Col, Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.
Mantas, Major, 13th N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—April 18.

Burrigh, Capt., R. A., on duty, to Nusseerabad.

April 20.

Taylor, Lt. 18th Beng. Inf., from furlough, to Calcutta.
Wheeler, Capt., 6th Beng. Cav., on furlough, to Cawnpore.
Beresford, Major, 43d. A. L. Inf., on furlough from Kholma Naga Hill.
Senior, Lt.-Col., 1st B. I., to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.
Lamb, Lt. 22nd P. I., to rejoin, to Delhi.
Hay, Major, 4th Goorkhas, to rejoin, from Bakloh.
Hunter, Lt., 10thRegt B. I., from Naogong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. R. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 21.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company. Vols. Alfred Brookes and Arthur Bingham.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of cure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 3, 1883.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and HEALTH restored. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system become less liable to attacks of illness.

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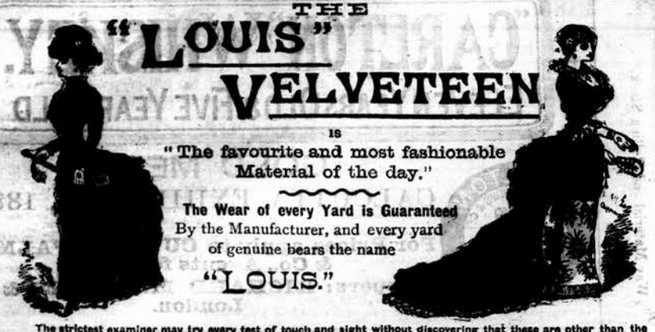

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4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd Rs. a.		4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0	Manzanilla	40 0	123 0	238 0	463

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Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.		Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
216 0	St. Estephe	231 0
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Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

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CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	RUBY.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
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21 4	Carbinet Grape "Auldana"	22 0
	WHITE.	
31 8	White Hermitage "Emu"	33 0
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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

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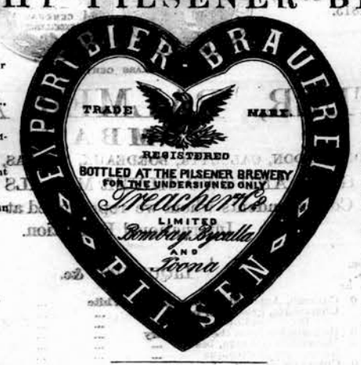

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles Rs. 5-8 per doz. Cash.

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BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	5 12	3 12	per doz. Cash.
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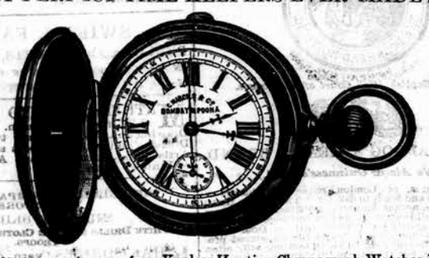

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